THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
Ebensburg, Pa., by H. A. McPike.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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Subscribers residing outside the county will be charged 50 cents additional per year till he changed to

Those who will the above terms be de- sirous of having it on those who don't consult their interest by paying in advance must not complain if we put them on the same footing as those who do. The fact be distinctly understood from the start.

Don't put this paper before you stop it, if you don't want it. None but scalawags do oth- erwise in a newspaper—life's too short.

Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

$1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

VOLUME XIV. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1880. NUMBER 6.

Advertising Rates.

The large and reliable circulation of the CAMBRIA FREEMAN commends it to the favorable consideration of advertisers, whose favors will be respectfully solicited at the following low rates:

1 inch, 3 times	$ 1.50
1 " 3 months	3.00
1 " 6 months	4.00
1 " 1 year	6.00
2 " 6 months	6.00
2 " 1 year	10.00
3 " 6 months	8.00
3 " 1 year	13.00
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1 " 6 months	30.00
1 " 1 year	50.00
2 " 6 months	40.00
2 " 1 year	75.00
Administrator's and Executor's Notices	2.50
Auditor's Notices	2.00
Stray and similar Notices	1.50

Business items, first insertion 10c. per line; each subsequent insertion 5c. per line.

☞ Resolutions or proceeding of any corporation or society, and communications designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest, must be paid for as advertisements.

☞ JOB PRINTING of all kind neatly and expeditiously executed at lowest prices. Don't you forget it.

Receipts and Expenditures

of the Commissioners of Cambria County, Pa., from the 31st day of January, A. D. 1879, to the 26th day of January, A. D. 1880.

A. YEAGLEY, Treasurer, In Account with

Dr.

To amount of bonds at last settlement	$11,172.68
" " tax for the year 1879	44,741.50
" " for the year 1879	564.90
" " Treasurer, Lands	2.08
" " Seated Lands	295.81
" " Redemption of Lands	317.02
" " Commissioners' Money	2,000.00
" " Judgment against N.	
" " Commissioners	2,000.00
" " Judgments	986.23
" " Poor and House of Employment	892.90
" " Miscellaneous Sources	997.08
" " Constables for 1878	
" " Tax remitted and afterwards collected	2,178.89
" " Constables	64.93
	$66,393.39

Cr.

By amount paid—	
Blair Co. Alms House	$ 41.00
Blacksmithing	42.79
Constables and Justices fees	192.09
Clothing	244.00
Coal and Wood	49.20
Coats	7.65
Coffins for House	49.50
Dixmont	2,829.01
Expenses and Allowances for O. D. P.	3,089.38
Freight	98.78
Farmer and House Servants	467.00
Merchandise	1,504.48
Meat and Beef Cattle	404.03
Manure	17.10
Insurance	105.00
Fruit Trees	111.50
Wheat and Flour	485.95
Westmoreland Co. Alms House	48.00
Matron	50.08
Bal. Steward's Salary for 1878	50.00
Steward's Salary for 1879	500.00
Salary and Fees of Attorneys	70.00
Salary of House Physician	150.00
Fees of Physicians for O. D. P.	201.50
C. C. R. Zahm, for stating report for 1878	25.00
Soap	18.75
Repairs	161.93
Penn'a Training School	26.74
Provisions	210.22
Printing	154.00
Postage and P. O. Box	9.00
Harness	42.00
Balance in favor of Poor House	$ 5,419.68
	17,636.06

I. LILLY, STEWART, in account with the Treasurer of Cambria county, Pa.

Dr.

To amount from—	
Wm. Dishart for buckwheat	$ 1.00
Martin Sanders for 1 calf	2.10
Sebastian Holtz on note	87.86
Westmoreland Co. for boarding paupers	100.00
Mr. McKay for sheep	159.52
Clearfield Co. in Mary Bowell's case	66.45
Harry Kinkead for wool	44.64
Sebastian Graff on note	30.00
Joseph Weisserfor sheep skins	2.50
Jesse Patterson	25.00
Indiana Co. in E. Minahan case	14.00
Abel Lloyd for brick	1.75
Geo. W. Oatman on Holtz Judgment	82.43
John Kuschner for beef	54.00
Jack O'Connell for cow	15.00
Geo. W. Oatman on Crowley Judgment	54.62
	$802.90

Cr.

April 3, 1879.—By receipt of A. Yeagley, Treasurer	$ 14.00
May 9, 1879.—By receipt of A. Yeagley, Treasurer	340.10
Jan. 26, 1880.—By receipt of A. Yeagley, Treasurer	248.80
	$802.90

AMOUNT due Poor and House of Employment on Judgments, &c.

J. Strayer	$ 327.15
Francis Urban's Estate	11.51
Geo. W. Oatman	9.42
John Evans for hides	9.50
Geo. Seymour on cattle trade	3.00
F. A. Shoemaker, note on note	42.00
Paul Krafczyk, balance on note	1.54
David Shinkle for brick	1.75
Philip Warner, Judgment note	250.00
W. J. Fredhoff, proceeds of Winchester sale	40.00
	$1,045.17

Stock on Farm.—2 horses, 10 cows, 1 bull, 1 heifer, 10 shoats, 1 boar, 1 brood sow, 70 chickens, 8 turkeys.

Products of Farm.—32 tons hay, 700 bus. oats, 500 bus. corn in ears, 1500 bus. potatoes, 2220 heads cabbages, 2400 lbs. pork, 600 lbs. veal, 106 lbs. calf hides, 26 bus. onions.

Manufactured on the Institution.—15 bbls. soft soap, 2250 lbs. hard soap, 4 bbls. sour kraut, 245 qts. canned fruit, 225 yd. apple butter, 69 men's shirts, 18 pairs socks, 13 pr. overalls, 33 prs. woolen socks, 47 chemises, 46 drawers, 30 night gowns, 39 shirts, 21 pairs stockings, 15 women's caps, 9 shrouds, 20 prs. mittens, 28 pillow slips, 25 sheets, 24 pillows, 10 bolsters, 21 bed ticks, 73 towels, 13 children's dresses, 7 infants' slips, 4 infants' skirts, 10 children's aprons, 8 children's skirts, 10 children's chemises, 5 boy's suits, 25 roller towels.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Number of inmates January 1, 1879	75
" " born during the year	1
" " admitted during the year	67
	143
Discharged, removed, &c., during the year	66
Died during the year	6
	72
Remaining in House Jan. 1, 1880	78

Names of Inmates who died during the year.—Jacob Tush (blind), aged 79; Margaret Coleman, aged 83; Frederick Shultz, aged 67; Isaac Hawes (colored), aged 120; Thomas Jones, aged 85.

Of the inmates remaining January 1, 1880, there are: Sane males, 30; sane female, 24; insane males, 11; insane females, 13; blind males, 3; blind females, 2. Average number of inmates during the year, 77. Number of insane at Dixmont, 14. Number of meals to tramps, 276; decrease from last year, 161; decrease from 1877, 660.

Given under our hands at the Commissioners' office, in Ebensburg, this 30th day of January, A. D. 1880.

PHILIP SKELLY, }
HARVEY DILLON, } Auditors.
W. H. CONNELL, }

PORTABLE
ENGINES and SAWMILLS
FOR THE BEST
Portable ENGINES and SAWMILLS
in the market, as well as for descriptive catalogues and prices, address
GRIFFITH & WEDGE,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

A LARGE NUMBER OF THESE
ENGINES AND MILLS
Are now in use in Pennsylvania, and are giving entire satisfaction. They also manufacture
STATIONERY ENGINES AND BOILERS
Of from 4 to 150 Horse Power.
GRIFFITH & WEDGE,
Dec. 26, 1879.-3m. ZANESVILLE, OHIO

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—We, the undersigned Executor, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on **Monday, March 31st, 1880,** at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate:

No. 1.—The old KAYLOR HOMESTEAD, containing 203 Acres, with improvements, and situated in Munster township, Cambria county, Pa.

No. 2.—The Jonnycox Farm, 101 Acres, with improvements, situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county, Pa.

☞ Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN G. KAYLOR,
THOMAS SARGENT,
JOSEPH HOGUE,
Executors of PETER KAYLOR, deceased.

Jan. 23, 1880.-ts.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that I have left the following described personal property, purchased by me at Sheriff's sale, with Jacob Rodgers, subject to my order, to wit: Horses, 4 cows, 3 calves, 8 hogs, 1 coal car, 1 wagon, 1 sleigh, 1 sled, 1 horse hay rake, 2 sets heavy harness, 2 sets light harness, hook and rope, household and kitchen furniture, and a lot of corn, hay, straw and corn fodder. All persons are cautioned against interfering in any manner with said property, unless with my consent.

A. J. STEVENS.

Tyrone, Pa., Dec. 19, 1879.-3m.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the Sisters of Mercy, at Loretto, Cambria county, Pa., have made application to the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, at the ensuing Court, held at Ebensburg, February 16, 1880, for a charter of incorporation under the name of "St. Aloysius' Academy, Loretto, Cambria county, Pa.," in pursuance of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the Court.

Feb. 13, 1880.-3t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters of testamentary upon the estate of Morris W. Jones, late of Cambria township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

W. H. JONES, }
DAVID M. JONES, } Executors.

Jan. 20, 1880.-6t.

ADVERTISERS by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., N. Y., can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 64-page Pamphlet, 10c.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. Vicker, Augusta, Maine.

LICENSE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county applications for licenses, as follows, to wit:

TAVERN LICENSE.

Allegheny Twp.—George C. Breon.
Barr Twp.—Nicholas Lambour.
Cambria Boro'.—Henry Gore, Thomas Judge, Charles Boyle, John Kintz, Bernard Fitzpatrick, Michael Halleran, Edward Howe, Peter Roth, John H. Gallagher, 1st ward; George Aigner, Michael Stelbich, 2nd ward.
Carrolltown Boro'.—Edward L. Binder, Lawrence Schroth, Julius Steich, Andrew Haug.
Carroll Twp.—Edward W. Reed.
Chest Twp.—Joseph Rhody, George Crook.
Chest Springs Boro'.—John Litzinger, H. J. Hadds, Christopher Sweitzer.
Clearfield Twp.—Thomas Dumphy.
Conemaugh Boro'.—John Karr, Joseph Munser, George Held, 1st ward; John Murton, John Gerhart, Frederick Boller, John Swartzman, C. J. & Charles Hoffman, Lawrence Reich, Joseph Dailey, Hugh Greenwood, Joseph Hornor, Mrs. Bridget Toohey, 2nd ward.
Croyle Twp.—John Metzgar, Peter Brown.
East Conemaugh Boro'.—Leonard Kest, Margaret Kelly.
Ebensburg Boro'.—Thomas H. Heist, East ward; Joseph Heininger, John A. Blair, Christina Foster, West ward.
Elder Twp.—Thomas Ott.
Franklin Boro'.—Peter Rubritz.
Gallitzin Boro'.—Albert Bender, James Mauls, Mark B. McLaughlin.
Johnstown Boro'.—E. H. Billoner, John V. Shatter, Thomas Kinney, John Schiffauer, Neil Sharkey, Thomas S. Davis, John Coad, John McDermitt, Philip Shultheis, Conrad Raab, Jos. Crouse, Patrick O'Connell, 1st ward; Joseph Shoemaker, Philip H. Hertzinger, David H. Davis, Henry Fritz & Catherine Wemer, Stephen Quirk, John Gaus, Joseph Boxler, John Raab, George Raab, Adam Birnbhank, William Thomas, Charles Zimmerman, David Faloon, John Fritz, Charles Kast, John M. King, Robert Fagerson, Mary Crossin, 2nd ward; Oscar Graffe, John A. Stemmer, Frederick Roam, W. H. Thompson, 4th ward; J. B. Ogden, 5th ward; Henry Shaffer, 6th ward.
Loretto Boro'.—Florian Bengele, A. J. Christy.
Millville Boro'.—Evan A. James, Neal McAneny, Henry Von Ait, Joseph Fieldhouse, Catharine Dowling, 1st ward; John Honan, Thomas McDermitt, 2nd ward.
Portage Twp.—J. S. Kiel.
Richland Twp.—Christina Heime, Bernard Neos.
Summitville Boro'.—Joseph Weisser, Christian Reich.
Tunnel Hill Boro'.—Patrick Fitzpatrick, Anthony McCue, Patrick O'Dowd, Michael McMorris.
Upper Yoder Twp.—Jacob Roehm, James O'Connor.
Washington Twp.—Christopher Robine, Michael C. Bradley, C. A. George, John H. Clark, Margaret Reilly.
Wilmore Boro'.—George Wenderoth.

EATING HOUSE LICENSE.

Carrolltown Boro'.—F. & C. Egor, Henry Blum, William C. Schroth.
Gallitzin Boro'.—Andrew Geagler.
Johnstown Boro'.—Elizabeth Kohler, 2nd ward; Jacob Fond, Charles Wehn, 4th ward.
Washington Twp.—George J. Schwaderer, Peter Brown.
Wilmore Boro'.—P. F. Kirby, John Schroth.

QUART LICENSE.

Johnstown Boro'.—John Ludwig, Fisher & Co., 2nd ward.

C. F. O'DONNELL, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 9, 1880.-3t.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.—Notice is hereby given that the following named appraisements of property appraised and set apart for widows of decedents under the Act of Assembly of the 4th April, A. D., 1851 have been filed in the Register's Office, at Ebensburg, in and for the county of Cambria, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday, the 3rd day of March, A. D. 1880, to wit:

1. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Catharine A. Parrons, widow of Chambers A. Parrons, late of Dean township, deceased—$172.
2. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Sophia Eckenrode, widow of John C. Eckenrode, late of Carroll township, deceased—$280.
3. Inventory and appraisement of certain real estate appraised and set apart for Catharine Dowling, widow of Richard Dowling, late of Millville borough, dec'd—$250.
4. Inventory and appraisement of certain real estate appraised and set apart for Louisa Young, widow of Louis Young, late of Conemaugh borough, deceased—$120.50.
5. Inventory and appraisement of certain real estate appraised and set apart for H. Slick, widow of Jacob W. Slick, late of Johnstown borough, deceased—$10.20.
6. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property and real estate appraised and set apart for Ann Bradley, widow of Wm. Bradley, late of Washington township, deceased—$186.50.
7. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Mary Dain widow of David Dain, Jr., late of Blacklick township, deceased.
8. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Harriet Lumadue, widow of Timothy Lumadue, late of White township, deceased.

J. G. LAKE, Register.
Register's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 2, 1880.

TRIAL LIST.—List of Causes set down for trial at the ensuing term of Court, commencing on Monday, March 1st, 1880:

FIRST WEEK.

Brendlinger	vs. Lute et al.
Douglass	vs. McKenzie.
Weakland's Executor	vs. Byrne.
McEwen	vs. Long.
Use of Poehlman	vs. Boro' of Loretto.
Korin	vs. Super's Clearfield Tp.

SECOND WEEK.

McDonald	vs. Lake's Administratrix.
Blakely	vs. Butler et al.
People's Fire Ins. Co.	vs. Luther.
Same	vs. Dilcert.
Same	vs. Cunningham.
Same	vs. Davis.
Union Horse Ins. Co. of Blair Co.	vs. Burk.
Same	vs. Wagner.
Same	vs. Yahner.
Same	vs. Malloy.
Same	vs. Buck.
Same	vs. Burgoon.
Same	vs. Ivory.
Same	vs. Krafczer.
Murray	vs. Ellis.
Rex	vs. Rogers.
McGough's Executor	vs. Boyle's Executrix.
Hughes	vs. Sechler.
Koughs	vs. Smith.
Krotenforfer	vs. Smith.
Same	vs. Stotz et al.
Plummer	vs. Plummer.
Boro' of Carrolltown	vs. Krotenforfer.

C. F. O'DONNELL, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 2, 1880.-3t.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Peter Smeltzer and wife, of Allegheny township, have made an assignment of all the estate of said Peter Smeltzer to the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of creditors. All persons indebted to the said Peter Smeltzer will make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH HOGUE,
Assignee of Peter Smeltzer and wife.
Allegheny Twp., Jan. 30, 1880.-6t.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first and final account of Yost Hochstine, Assignee of William Wilhelm, for the benefit of creditors, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cambria, and will be presented to said Court for confirmation on Monday the 8th day of March next.

C. F. O'DONNELL, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 10, 1880.-3t.

NOTICE is hereby given that the second and final account of Thomas Eger, Assignee of Joseph Gantzhouse, for the benefit of creditors, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, and will be presented to the said Court for confirmation on the 1st Monday of March, 1880.

C. F. O'DONNELL, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 10, 1880.-3t.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first and final account of F. J. Burgoon, Assignee of Joseph Burgoon, for the benefit of creditors, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, and will be presented to said Court for confirmation on the 2nd Monday of March next.

C. F. O'DONNELL, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 9, 1880.-3t.

NOTICE is hereby given that the account of Wm. H. Sechler, Assignee of E. J. Mills, for the benefit of creditors, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Cambria County, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said County for confirmation on the first Monday of March next.

C. F. O'DONNELL, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 5, 1880.-3t.

WE have already ordered our BOOTS and SHOES for the coming season, which will arrive during February and March, and in order to make room for our new stock, will offer the large assortment now on hand (notwithstanding the advance in such goods since) at prices we defy any one to compete with.

V. S. BARKER & BRO.

WE have still on hand a small assortment of LADIES' GAITS, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices, in order to close out our stock before Spring. Call early and get a bargain, as they will not last long at the prices we are asking for them.

V. S. BARKER & BRO.

WE have a large stock of LADIES', Misses' and Children's SHOES, which we will sell at very low prices between now and the 1st of April next.

V. S. BARKER & BRO.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

HEAP!
heapest!
GEO. HUNTLEY
HAS NOW ON HAND THE
LARGEST, BEST AND MOST VARIED
STOCK OF
Hardware!
Stoves, Tinware,
HOUSEFURNISHING
&c., &c., that can be found in any one establishment in Pennsylvania. His stock comprises
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES
of various styles and patterns;
Builders' Hardware
of every description and of best quality;
CARPENTERS' TOOLS!
of all kinds and the best in the market. Also, a large stock of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
Glassware, Queensware, Silver-Plated Ware, Wood and Willow Ware, Wall Paper, Trunks and Valises, Revolvers, Anvils, Vises, Horse Shoes, Bar Iron, Rail Road, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Rivets, Mill Saws, Grindstones, Steel Shovel Plow Moulds, Road Scoops;
Mowing Machines, Horse Hay Rakes,
Horse Hay Forks, Rope and Pulleys, Corn Cultivators, and a full line of Harvesting Tools. Also, a large assortment of
Table, Floor and Stair Oil Cloths,
Carriage Oil Cloth,
PAPER AND OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADING AND SHADE FIXTURES; LIVERPOOL ASHTON SALT, the best in the world for Table use; IMPORTED ROCK SALT, the cheapest and best for feeding Live Stock; LAND PLASTER; WELL AND CISTERN PUMPS, of the best quality; WILKINS' PATENT SAFETY LAMPS, which cannot be exploded; CHILDREN'S WAGONS AND CARTS; the largest stock of MILK CROCKS of all shapes and sizes ever before offered for sale in Ebensburg; a full line of PAINT BRUSHES of the most desirable quality; WINDOW GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, TURPENTINE, VARNISHES, &c., together with a large and complete stock of choice
GROCERIES, TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
as well as thousands of other useful and needful articles. In fact, anything I haven't got or can't get at short notice is not worth buying, and what I do offer for sale may always be relied on as FIRST-CLASS IN QUALITY, while they will invariably be
SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES!
☞ Having had nearly THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the sale of goods in my line, I am enabled to supply my customers with the very best in the market. Give me a liberal share of your patronage, then, and be convinced that the best is always the cheapest, and that it never pays to buy an inferior article simply because the price is low, as it is an indisputable fact that such goods are always the dearest in the end.

GEO. HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, April 11, 1879.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & CO.
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Penn'a.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,
AND A GENERAL
BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
☞ Special attention paid to business of correspondents.
A. W. BUCK,
Nov. 19, 1875.-tf. Cashier.

INCORPORATED IN 1857.
STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN.
PROTECTION MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY
OF EBENSBURG, PA.
Premium Notes now in force - $123,000.
Only Five Assessments in 22 Years.
NO STEAM MILLS TAKEN.
Good FARM Properties
ESPECIALLY DESIRED.
GEO. M. READE, President.
T. W. DICK, Secretary.
Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1879-1y.

Removed to Bank Building
—Next Door to Freidhoff's New Store.

CARL RIVINIUS,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,
EBENSBURG, PA.,
HAS always on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., which he offers for sale at lower prices than any other dealer in the county. Persons wanting anything in his line will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ Prompt attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price.

EBENSBURG
WOOLEN FACTORY!
COUNTRY WORK A SPECIALTY.
THE undersigned having recently purchased the property known as the EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY from the Assignee of A. Y. & Geo. W. Jones, desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that they propose putting said Factory in operation, for the purpose of doing all kinds of COUNTRY WORK, such as Carding, Dyeing, Spinning, Weaving, &c. We also Manufacture Blankets, Flannels, Cassimers and Yarn.
Having secured the services of an EXPERIENCED and PRACTICAL man to manage the business, we can guarantee entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their custom.

F. H. BARKER.
ALVIN EVANS.
ED. JAMES.
Ebensburg, May 2, 1879.-tf.

SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE.—The Knives, Forks and Spoons (Tea and Table) sent out by the New England Silver Plate Co. at New Haven, Conn., have always given the best satisfaction, as they are made of that purest of metals, steel, plated with pure nickel and silver. Any one needing a supply ought to write for a circular, or send 81 cts. for a sample set of tea spoons.
Feb. 27, 1880.-3t.

A HEART APPEAL.

Hear the cry of bitter anguish
From the famine-stricken land!
Hark! their prayers for food and clothing;
Who will lend a helping hand?
Who will help the sons of Erin
Battle with the famine great?
Render help in time of trouble,
Yea, before it is too late?

Hundreds dying of starvation—
One poor, scanty meal per day;
Children plead in piteous accents,
"Bread! It is for bread we pray."
Yet the Queen, with all her riches,
Hath not heard the people's cry;
Crowned with jewels, pomp, and power,
Doth she care who live or die?

True, her paltry sum she's given;
Yet how small a sum it made.
Bennett, and Mackey, and Sothern,
Nobly have they rendered aid.
Pulpit, Stage and Press will answer
To the heart-appealing cry.
God in pity stay the'r hunger!
Let them know that help is nigh.

Sons of toil, too, send their pittance—
Pity now hath touched their hearts;
Let us then, as wives and daughters,
Nobly strive to do our parts.
Irish hearts will long remember
Timely help in timely need;
Asking blessings on our country,
That in sorrow knows no creed.

MINNIE B. LOWRY.

LOST AT SEA.

SOME OF THE UNITED STATES SHIPS-OF-WAR WHICH HAVE BEEN WRECKED OR DISAPPEARED.

It is no insignificant tribute to the professional attainments of our naval officers that the loss of many merchantmen does not create the sensation excited by the loss of one ship-of-war. The latter have, or are supposed to have, large and perfectly disciplined crews, the best machinery and general appliances that money can procure, and, above all, officers who have abundant opportunities both of practice and study, for making themselves masters of every branch of their difficult and dangerous profession. They are the surveyors of the sea, and are popularly supposed to know all the treacherous currents and lurking shoals. On the accuracy of their investigations depends not only the safety of their own ships but that of thousands of trading vessels, whose masters trust to the charts and observations of Government navigators. Thus, it will be seen, a responsibility not entirely personal rests on every officer in the service. The American Navy has never lacked brave and accomplished officers, men of thorough practical knowledge and of high scientific achievements, but it has, nevertheless, been the lot of the service to do its share in impressing on the public mind the terrible dangers to which those who go down to the sea in ships are constantly exposed. The proportion of disasters in our navy is probably not larger than in any other marine of similar character and force, but the list of vessels which have been lost, particularly those which have disappeared and left no sign, is, while not impugning the skill of officers or men, a pathetic record of the hapless brave. This category does not include ships whose destruction was an act of war, or those which, after a fair fight, struck their colors to the enemy. The latter, be it remembered, would be but a short and honorable list, for American sailors have ever shown themselves of the true Viking stock, with an hereditary disinclination to surrender.

It was the hard fate of the first American cruiser that ever showed herself in European waters to perish at sea. This was the sloop of war Reprisal, Captain Wickes, which, after carrying Dr. Franklin to France, foundered on her return voyage, somewhere late in 1776 or early in 1777, off the banks of Newfoundland. But one man, her cook, was saved. She had been a remarkably successful vessel, and, capturing numerous prizes in the British Channel, gave the mother country a bitter taste of American naval prowess. Her captain was one of the rough-and-ready officers who first struck at the supremacy of England on the seas. The next vessel which foundered at sea left no clue to the manner of her destruction. This was the sloop-of-war Saratoga, Capt. Young, which, after fighting several well-contested actions, was last spoken, homeward bound, in October, 1780, since which time nothing has ever been heard of her. Her coming was long waited with anxiety, for she was a popular favorite, but her returning sails never gladdened the eyes that watched and watched for them. It is probable that not less than one hundred officers and men perished in this ill-fated vessel.

The "quasi war," as the hostilities waged between the United States and the French Republic was called, were marked by a terrible disaster by which several hundred brave men disappeared forever from mortal ken. In February, 1799, the U. S. ship Constellation, 38, Commodore Truxton, captured after a brief resistance the French frigate Insurgent. The prize was a remarkably fine ship, and celebrated the world over for her splendid sailing qualities, rivaling in reputation the famous "Belle-Poule," of which it was said that she outstripped the wind. It followed as a matter of course that the Insurgent was added to the American marine, in which her career was short and tragic. After making one or two brief cruises she sailed in July, 1800, with orders confining her operations to certain latitudes, and providing for two months' absence. Nearly seventy-eight years have passed, and barring a few letters sent home by returning vessels, not a word has been heard from this luckless frigate. If the sea opened and swallowed her down "all standing," our ignorance of the manner of her fate could not be more complete. As she was equipped for active hostilities, and as large crews were the rule in the American Navy of that day, it is to be presumed that nearly 400 officers, seamen, and marines perished in her. Various conjectures have been made as to her loss, and of these the theory of sudden explosion is the most probable. It is known that during the early years of this century a British line-of-battle ship, cruising in the Mediterranean, suddenly disappeared, and it was not until pieces of her timbers, violently rent and twisted, were found floating on the waves that her fate could even be conjectured. The Insurgent was the first frigate captured by the present Navy, and it is her sad distinction to be the only vessel of her class in the service which has been lost under such peculiar circumstances. About the time of the Insurgent's disappearance the Pickering, 14, foundered at sea with all on board. It was long the popular belief that the two vessels sunk in collision, but as they were on different stations there would scarcely appear to be ground for this supposition. Glorious and mournful are the associations which are intertwined about the name of the Wasp, 18, Capt. Blakeley. In two combats off the English coast she sunk vessels of equal force, the sloops-of-war Reindeer and Avon, and captured a number of valuable prizes. In September, 1814, she sent home a British brig, the prize master being the late Commodore Gersinger, which arrived at Savannah early in November, and brought the last direct intelligence ever received from the Wasp. A Swedish vessel subsequently reported speaking the Wasp a few days after the prize above mentioned had sailed for home. Two of the ex-officers of the Essex passengers on board the Swede went into the corvette and were lost with her. For years it was believed that the Wasp perished by explosion, and a story was current that two British frigates reported at Gibralter that they had fought an American corvette, which in the heat of action blew up, but contemporary records make no mention of such an event. The public long cherished the belief that the Wasp would yet be heard from; that some bearded wanderer would return to tell the story of wreck and captivity on a savage coast; but no such messenger ever came, and her fate is one of the secrets of the sea. Her loss was recalled painfully sixteen years later, when her sister ship, "in glory and in doom," the Hornet, suddenly disappeared in the Gulf of Mexico, having, it is believed, capsized in a "norther."

Among the vessels which the United States sent to the Mediterranean at the close of the last war with England to chastise the Barbary Powers was the sloop-of-war Epervier, which had been captured from the British. Commodore Decatur, having frightened the Dey of Algiers into peace, sent the Epervier home with the draft of the treaty he had negotiated. This luckless vessel, commanded by Lieut. John Tember Shubrick, a brother of the late Rear Admiral Shubrick, was last spoken off Gibralter. She never reached home. Tradition says that about the time when she might have been expected on the coast the fishermen at Nantucket one night, during a great storm, were startled by the sound of guns from a vessel in distress, fired with a rapidity indicating a ship-of-war. The morning light revealed nothing, however, although it has been conjectured that the unfortunate vessel was the Epervier. Among her passengers are said to have been many who had just escaped from the horrors of Algerine slavery and were joyously looking forward to home and friends. This circumstance has lent an added pathos to the Epervier's fate.

The Somers, on board which occurred the alleged mutiny for which Spencer was executed, subsequently proved a coffin to her officers and crew, making good her character as an unlucky ship.

The month of September, 1854, proved disastrous to two United States ships cruising in widely separated seas. The United States brig Porpoise, engaged in a surveying cruise in the China seas, under the command of Acting Lieut. William Bridge King, suddenly disappeared, having been last spoken September 21. Since that time not a word has been heard of her, and her fate is a mystery. A week later the Albany, corvette, 22 guns, sailed from Aspinwall for New York. It is now twenty-three years since she trimmed her sails for home, and no tidings of her have ever come to hand. She was a crack ship, and is understood to have been the original of the Poughkeepsie in Cooper's novel of "Jack Tier." Her sudden disappearance gave rise to much speculation, and it is the opinion of scientists, who have given the case much attention, that she was seized by a "norther" and literally pressed down under water by its gigantic strength. She was commanded by Commander J. T. Gerry, and her officers and crew must have numbered over two hundred souls. Six years later apprehensions began to be entertained for the safety of the corvette Levant, Capt. Hunt, of the Pacific squadron. She was last seen entering a great fog-bank, from which she has never emerged. Her name was kept on the Navy list until 1862, when all hope of hearing from her had been abandoned, and she was sorrowfully given up as lost. Her armament consisted of twenty guns, and was manned by a crew not much smaller than that of the Albany. It has been generally believed that the Levant ran upon some shoals not down on the charts, but this is conjecture only. A few years ago public interest in the loss of the Levant was reawakened by a report that a seaman claiming to be a survivor of the disaster had reported himself at the Norfolk navy yard, but either the statement was without foundation, or the claimant was proven an impostor, for the mystery which has for seventeen years and more shrouded her fate never has been lifted, and probably never will be. During the war a number of vessels were lost, but not under circumstances particularly novel or noteworthy. The brig Brainbridge foundered, southward bound, and of her officers and crew but one or two escaped. Since the close of the rebellion eight United States ships have been lost. The Sacramento was wrecked in the Bay of Bengal a year or two after the war, the disaster, we believe, being unattended by loss of life. During the great earthquake on the Peruvian coast, in 1868, the storeship Fredonia was carried under by the tidal wave, and but a few of her crew escaped. The same wave carried the Wateree several miles inland, where she remains yet, or did quite recently, high and dry. The value of the vessel not equaling the cost of her removal, she was allowed to remain hard and fast, a singular monument of the power of the sea. July 9, 1868, the Sawanee ran upon a sunken rock off the coast of British Columbia and proved a total loss. The weather being fine and the shore near at hand the crew escaped dry shod, and carrying abundant supplies with them established a camp, "wrecking" the vessel as opportunities offered. After a short period passed in camp relief came and the shipwrecked mariners were transported to the United States. The sinking of the Oneida and the loss of the greater part of her devoted crew, January 23, 1870, are yet too fresh in the public mind to need any further allusion here. A day or two after the wreck of the Huron a naval officer at New York made the hasty and ill-considered statement that she was the only American man-of-war lost since the Oneida. The statement is incorrect. On the 26th of October, 1870, the United States steamer Saginaw was wrecked on Ocean Island, in the Pacific. After passing a night of peril the officers and crew got safely ashore and succeeded in saving considerable quantities of clothing and provisions. Capt. Lieard did not allow his comrades to become despondent, but set them at once at work building boats in which to make the voyage to Honolulu, 1,200 miles distant. Soon after the disaster the captain's gig, victualed and manned by a picked crew, was dispatched to that city for the purpose of obtaining relief. After a long and stormy voyage she succeeded in reaching the Sandwich Islands, whose goverment at once promptly sent a steamer to take away the shipwrecked seamen, who, in January, 1871, after a not entirely unpleasant sojourn on Ocean Island, at last started for home. Four of the gig's crew died from accident or exposure. June, 1875, the United States steamer Saranac, sister to the famous San Jacinto, struck a sunken rock off the North Pacific coast. The vessel immediately filled but owing to the admirable discipline maintained the disaster was un

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA..
FRIDAY, - - - - FEB. 27, 1880.

GRANT arrived in the city of Mexico from Vera Cruz on last Saturday evening, and met with an enthusiastic reception. When he leaves that country on his return to the United States he will land at New Orleans, and will spend enough time in the Southern States in advancing his third term project to delay his return to Galena until within a short time preceding the meeting of the Chicago Convention.

THE vast amount of provisions annually shipped from this country seems almost beyond belief. For the seven months prior to February, the exports in that line were as follows: 385,000,000 pounds of bacon: 178,000,000 pounds of lard; 92,000,000 pounds of cheese; 54,000,000 pounds of tallow, and 25,000,000 pounds of butter. Western Reserve butter is regarded in Vienna, the Austrian capital, as a special luxury.

THE National Democratic Committee met at Washington on Monday last and fixed on TUESDAY, JUNE 22d, as the time for holding the National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. As regards the place, the vote stood as follows: Cincinnati, 24; Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 4; Washington, 1; blank, 1—38. The selection of Cincinnati was then made unanimous. The National Republican Convention will meet at Chicago on the 2d of June, and the Greenback Convention at the same place one week later.

"LET THE GOOD WORK GO ON." This was the signature to a note enclosing fifty cents sent by a young lady to the New York *Herald's* Irish relief fund.—She added by way of explanation that the amount enclosed was received from a gentleman in payment for a kiss. This is the most novel and at the same time the easiest, quickest and most pleasant method yet taken to secure contributions for the relief fund, and if young ladies generally would adopt it, a fabulous amount of money could be raised—more than enough to disarm the famine of folly half its horrors.

IN a late number of the *North American Review* ex-United States Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, publishes an article defending the third term principle and denouncing the anti-third term resolution of the House of Representatives in 1875, which he termed a libel on the framers of the constitution and an insult to common sense. To this essay of the Wisconsin third termer, Judge Jeremiah S. Black has published a reply in the last number of the *Review*, for which we will endeavor to find room in the next issue of our paper. Although "setting Black on Howe looks very like seizing a sledge hammer to brain a mosquito," as the Philadelphia *Times* very pertinently remarks, the work has been easily and thoroughly done, as any one will see who reads the article.

MR. PARNELL informs the Louisville *Courier-Journal* that he proposes to remain in this country about two months longer, and that he will visit California. He further stated that eighty thousand dollars had been already received in Ireland through him and the agents in this country who are co-operating with him. In this connection it may be stated that the New York *Herald* has received contributions up to the close of last week amounting to $142,000, which sum does not include the one hundred thousand dollars with which the proprietor of that paper headed the list of subscriptions. It must not be forgotten that the results of the potato famine in 1847 showed that the severest period of distress was the latter part of May, the whole of June, and the first half of July.

T. O. HOOVER was a delegate to Cameron's convention from Fayette county and was instructed for Blaine. He wasn't long in Harrisburg, however, until he was found mixing happily with the Cameron crowd, and when the convention got to work he supported the Grant programme throughout. His reward is a recommendation by the collector of internal revenue for the Fayette district for appointment as a storekeeper—a position worth from $4 to $5 per day. It was said when the convention was in session that a number of Federal officeholders were in Harrisburg, including several internal revenue collectors, who agreed to carry out any arrangement that might be made to purchase delegates who were opposed to Grant.—Hoover's storekeepership accounts for his jumping Jim Crow as well as jumping Jim Blaine.

THE rebellion in the Republican ranks against the "unit" rule imposed on the delegates from this State to Chicago by Cameron's convention still continues to spread and is assuming very formidable proportions. Wm. Elliott, ex-Sheriff of Philadelphia who is one of the delegates from that city, has openly declared his purpose to disregard the instructions of the convention for Grant, and to vote at Chicago for Blaine. He says he wants to do so and will do so, because the Republicans in his district insist that their wishes shall be respected. In the Butler, Crawford and Mercer district, a large Republican meeting was held at Meadville on Monday last, at which resolutions were adopted repudiating the action of the Harrisburg Convention and the necessary preliminary steps taken to procure the election by the Republicans of the district of two delegates who will go to Chicago and demand that the district shall declare its own preferences, instead of Don Cameron commissioning two of his obedient tools to do the work for them. It is quite evident, from what has already occurred and from what may reasonably be expected to occur between now and next June, that the Republican delegation which will claim the right to represent this State at Chicago, instead of being a unit, will be composed of the most discordant elements.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Pittsburg *Post* who was in Greensburg interviewing several of the most prominent Democrats of that place regarding their preferences touching the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, reports John M. Laird, Esq., the veteran editor of the *Argus*, as having delivered himself in this wise:

"I am for Tilden. I would rather we should be defeated with Tilden than give him up. There is no reason why Kelly should be allowed to dictate to the party. I think Tilden could carry New York even with Kelly's opposition. It will be defeat with any other candidate unless Tilden voluntarily withdraws. In case he should withdraw, my choice would be Seymour, if he would run, or Thurman. But Tilden should be the nominee, or he should name the candidate. The *Argus* will support the nominee. I think Bayard would get a cold support in Pennsylvania. Hancock would run well."

Mr. Laird is justly regarded as the Nestor of the Democratic press in this State, and we had a right, therefore, to expect from him a wiser deliverance than is contained in the foregoing paragraph. It is both amazing and incomprehensible, to hear a man of Mr. Laird's ripe age and long experience in political affairs deliberately asserting that he would rather see the Democratic party defeated with Tilden as the standard-bearer than to witness its success with any other candidate. That is just what he means and just the idea he intended to convey. It shows a slavish adherence to the political fortunes of Mr. Tilden which, by elevating him above the highest and most supreme interests of the Democratic party, would wilfully and with a sort of political malice aforethought crush and destroy it. Mr. Laird knows as well as any other Democrat that without the vote of New York no Democratic candidate can possibly be elected, and that the great and overruling question at the Cincinnati Convention will be, and ought to be, what Democrat possessing both honesty and competency can receive, beyond any reasonable doubt, the thirty-five electoral votes of New York, and thus secure a Democratic victory? Can Samuel J. Tilden carry New York? Mr. Laird says: "I think Tilden could carry New York even with Kelly's opposition," Don't Mr. Laird know that a "bigger man" in the State of New York than John Kelly ever was, or can ever hope to be, stood behind him (Kelly) in his opposition to Gov. Robinson last fall, simply because he, unjustly as we think, regarded Robinson as the shadow of Tilden? And don't he likewise know that the *same man* is now the real and potential head and front of the thorough and completely organized opposition to Mr. Tilden in his own State? Mr. Laird certainly knows this, or ought to know it, and with that unfortunate *fact* patent to every man who has watched political movements in New York for the last six years, what hope would there be for Tilden if he should be nominated?

Mr. Laird seems also to labor under the additional delusion that Mr. Tilden owns the Democratic party, and that it exists only for his use and convenience, for he says that Tilden should either be the nominee, or be allowed to name the candidate. We deny most emphatically that Mr. Tilden should be invested with any such imperial power as is proposed to be accorded to him by Mr. Laird.—Whenever the Democracy of the Union recognize the right of any one man either to be nominated for the Presidency himself, or to dictate to a National Convention his own personal choice for the office, they cease to be freemen, proclaim themselves to be slaves, and as a party have only one further duty to perform, and that is—to die.

IN a letter to State Treasurer Noyes, dated the 8th of January last, Mr. Wickersham, Superintendent of Public Instruction, informed him that he would commence on the 12th of that month the issuing of warrants for the school year 1879. The Superintendent did commence to issue warrants on the day named, and in reference to the non-payment of those issued at a later date he has directed a circular of instructions to School Directors in which he says:

> The warrants first issued were promptly paid, but those sent out later have not been so fortunate, the State Treasurer returning them with the statement that they "will not be paid at present." When payment will be resumed is of course unknown to this department, but in view of all the circumstances School Directors receiving the warrants are advised as follows:
>
> 1. To apply to have them cashed at the usual places in the usual way.
>
> 2. If not cashed, to hold them, if possible, until they can be cashed. They are good, and the districts ought not to be compelled to sacrifice them, or even to pay interest on them.
>
> 3. If the treasurers of the district be such that money must be obtained at once, almost any banking institution will advance the money on the warrants at the usual rates, or they can be sold as a draft, at the discounting of notes.
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> 4. Warrants that have been returned from the State Treasury unpaid, are just as good as they were when first received from this department.
>
> 5. As soon as the State Treasurer shall resume the payment of the warrants, notice will be given in the official department of the *School Journal*. More particular information must be supplied for to the State Treasurer himself. The State Superintendent can issue the warrants, but he cannot pay them, nor does he the means of knowing when they will be paid.
>
> J. F. WICKERSHAM,
> Sup't Public Instruction.

IT is well known that Conkling and Blaine have not been on speaking terms for fourteen years, but the cause of the deep seated hatred and supreme scorn felt by the New York Senator for him of Maine is not fully understood by most readers. In 1866 they were both members of the lower branch of Congress, and in a debate on some subject, the nature of which we have forgotten, Conkling not only characterized Blaine's reply to what he (Conkling) had said as "ungentlemanly and impertinent," but declared that it had nothing whatever to do with the matter, whereupon James G. impaled the lordly Roscoe as follows:

> "I hope he will let me escape his disdain. His lordly pomposity, his grandiloquent swell, his majestic overtowering, his turkey-gobbler strutting have been so crushing to myself, and to all members of the House, that I know it was an act of the greatest temerity on my part to venture on provoking them. But I know who was responsible for it all. I know that for the last five weeks an extra strut has seized the gentleman. It is not his fault, it is the fault of another. That gifted and satirical man, Theodore Tilton, of the New York *Independent*, was over here spending some weeks and writing home letters, in which, among some serious things, he put some jocose things, among the greatest of which was that the mantle of the late Winter Davis had fallen upon the member from New York. He (Conkling) took it as serious and has strutted more than usual. Well, the resemblance is great. As striking as Hyperion to a Satyr, Forrester to Herodes, hand to marble, a dunghill to a diamond, a singed cat to a Bengal tiger, a whining puppy to a roaring lion. Shade of the mighty Davis forgive the almost profanation of that jocose satire."

A REPORT having been put in circulation that further aid for Ireland's poor was not necessary, and subscriptions having as a consequence fallen off, with but slight hopes for reviving them, Mr. John Wanamaker, Chairman of the Philadelphia Irish Relief Committee, sent the following telegram per cable a few days ago:

> Archbishop McCabe and Wm. Thompson, Chairman, Dublin, Ireland:
>
> Doubts expressed here as to further need of help from America. Cable fully exact condition of famine and whether money or provisions required.
>
> JOHN WANAMAKER,
> Chairman Irish Relief Committee.

Archbishop McCabe promptly replied with this dispatch:

> Wanamaker: Distress increasing and famine extending in some districts. Money urgently required for food and seed. McCabe.

J. Proctor Knott on Corporations.

The witty and irrepressible Congressman, J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, delivered a speech in the House on Wednesday of last week, on a bill to amend certain sections of an act to determine the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States, and to regulate the removal of causes from State Courts. As Mr. Knott was discussing legal questions, the greater portion of his speech would be dull and uninteresting to our readers; hence we only publish the commencement and a part of the conclusion of his remarks. The dry humor that pervades them forcibly reminds one of his famous Duluth speech, which gave him such a wide reputation a few years ago. Mr. Knott said:

> "Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman who occupied the last morning hour, that in the present advanced state of civilization corporations are sometimes not only convenient but necessary, especially in the prosecution of enterprises requiring the employment of very large capital, yet it seems to me that if there is anything in our social or political condition which should challenge the serious consideration of American statesmen of all parties it is the extraordinary multiplication and enormous aggrandizement of such institutions in this country. Look around you, sir! You find them on every hand, organized for every conceivable purpose that cupidity or caprice can suggest. Turn which way we will, we are confronted by these ideal entities, these incorporeal, intangible faculties, these viewless, bloodless, soulless beings whom an omnipotent God never created, but for whom there is no provision in the plan of salvation. [Laughter.]
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> "Every avenue of active enterprise is crowded with them. Whether on the land or on the sea, in the mine or the manufactory, we find them arraying the merciless arm of consolidated capital against the overmatched and overtaxed tissues of individual energy and unorganized labor.
>
> "They have even invaded the sanctuary and made merchandise of the priceless comforts of religion. The rage for corporate privileges has become so prevalent that the Young Men's Christian Association can scarcely hold a prayer meeting without an act of Congress or a charter from a State Legislature authorizing them "to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded." [Laughter.]
>
> "Instead of the old-fashioned, plain-spoken herald of the cross, proclaiming to a sin-stricken world the gospel condition, "except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish," we find some sleek, psalm-singing sybarite, who "has stolen the livery of heaven to serve the devil in," employed at a salary of twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars a year to soothe the somnolent stockholders of an incorporated church with assurances that there is no hell.
>
> "To illustrate the magnitude as well as the power of some of these artificial persons, sir, I might mention more than one whose business is coextensive with our entire country, and whose active agencies are to be found in almost every city, town and village from the Bay of Fundy to the Golden Gate, and from the mouth of the Mississippi to the Zenith City of the unsalted seas. Or, if that would not suffice, I could instance twelve others, commanding the services of an army of employes more than five times as large as the entire military force of the United States, and controlling an aggregate capital of over $5,000,000,000.
>
> "One of these corporate yet incorporeal monsters, like an enormous octopus, has stretched its omnivorous tentacles into eleven States of the Union, and controls to-day over six thousand miles of railway, and more than four hundred million dollars' worth of property, besides a traffic exceeding the entire foreign commerce of the United States, while the magnitude of its financial operations is second alone to those of the Government itself.
>
> "I am perfectly aware, sir, that Congress has no power to prevent the several States from multiplying such institutions at pleasure. There is no check upon their fecundity in that regard but the prudence of their own people. Their Legislatures may continue to spawn them in shoals until they outnumber the frogs and lice that swarmed upon Egypt in the days of Pharaoh, yet Congress has no authority to strangle a single one of the pestilent brood.
>
> "Nay, more, sir, they may continue to gorge themselves with the voracity of the horse-leech upon the best-won fruits of human toil; they may even (and like the hell-hound described by Milton in his interview between Satan, Sin and Death at the gate of Pandemonium, and batten upon the lascivious wombs which gave them birth; they may rave upon the States which created them until, like the living but loathsome carcass of the tyrant Sylla, they are literally devoured by the vermin bred from its putrescence; yet we have no authority here to disturb a single one of these parasites upon the body-politic in the exercise of any faculty with which it was endowed by the act of its creation.
>
> "But, sir, there is one thing we can do, which we ought to do, and which it is proposed to, at least partially, accomplish by the passage of the bill under consideration. We can deprive them of the extraordinary privileges which have been conferred upon them by judge-made law in utter defiance of the limitations of the Constitution."

After discussing at length the evil of opening the doors of the Federal judiciary to a certain class of cases to which corporations are parties, Mr. Knott quotes the following language from an opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Mr. Justice Wayne:

> "A corporation created by a State, to perform its functions under the authority of that State, and only enable them, though it may have members out of the State, seems to us to be a person—though an artificial one—inhabiting and belonging to that State, and therefore is entitled, for the purpose of suing and being sued, to be a citizen of that State."

And then proceeds:

> "But let us see, sir, how this singular hypothesis of the Supreme Court squares with some of the most ordinary and universally recognized rights and duties of citizenship. If a corporation is a citizen of the State which created it, it is by virtue of that character a citizen of the United States also. If, therefore, it has been in existence twenty-five years, and an inhabitant of the State by which it was created, as the court says it is, it may be elected to Congress; or, if it had been chartered for thirty years, it may be chosen by the State Legislature as a United States Senator; or, without regard to the date of its incorporation, it may be appointed an elector of President and Vice-President; and if the court had only gone one step further and construed it to be "a natural-born citizen," it might in time aspire to either of those exalted offices, or be commissioned as General of the Army, or sent as minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to some foreign court. [Laughter.] Unfortunately, however, for the aspirations of these new-fledged citizens, the framers of the Constitution, more than a hundred years before our Government was dreamed of, suggested a little difficulty in their way which, under our constitution, is perhaps insuperable. They cannot 'take the oath,' either 'iron clad' or 'modified.' [Great laughter.]
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> "According to the same distinguished authority, however, they enjoy many immunities which their less fortunate fellow-citizens cannot claim, and which may in some measure compensate for their incapacity to hold office. Thus they can not commit treason, felony, or other crime, nor suffer a traitor's or a felon's punishment. They are not liable to corporeal penalties and cannot be committed to prison, for their existence being ideal no man can arrest them, nor can they be tied up to the whipping-post, and having no souls to save they are totally unconcerned about the doctrines of Plymouth Church or the 'mistakes of Moses.' [Laughter.]
>
> "Hon. sir, there is nothing in all this that can be so construed as to excuse a corporation from the performance of military duty, and as they enjoy so many advantages over fellow-citizens in other respects they should certainly be willing to take their chances in the tented field and 'on the terrible ridge of battle.' In fact I am inclined to think, sir, that in many particulars a regiment of corporations would prove a decided success. Being incorporeal it would have no need of camp equipage, quartermaster's, commissary's, or medical stores, no thin-skinned humanitarians would call upon it for millions of dollars on that account, but dispense with the innumerable host of staff officers with which the service is encumbered. [Laughter.] Being invisible our soldiers could steal upon the enemy unawares and 'smite him hip and thigh' without so much as being seen. [Renewed laughter.] Being intangible it would be impossible for any of them to be wounded, so we would have no medical and surgical histories to print at an enormous expense, and no long list of killed pension bills crowding the Private Calendar. [Laughter.] Having no bowels they could not suffer from camp diarrhœa; and being immortal they could not be killed in battle, or if they could be it would make no difference to them as they have no souls to be damned in any event. [Great laughter.] How they would behave or what execution they might do in an actual fight I am unable to say, but there is one thing of which I have no doubt whatever, and that is, give them half a chance and they would be pretty certain to get away with the bulk of the enemy's supplies." [Laughter.]

FACTS ABOUT THE COMING CENSUS.—The Census office has issued a letter of instructions to Supervisors of the Census which gives considerable information in regard to the duties of those who may be deputed to take the tenth census, as well as what may and may not be done by both enumerators and enumerated. We quote:

> In no case will any part of one county be joined in an enumeration district with another county. In general, every town, township, or militia district should be constituted an enumeration district if the population exceed 700 or 800. The districts should not be made so small as to delay the completion of the canvass during June. In cities having over 10,000 inhabitants the enumeration must be completed within two weeks. An active intelligent enumerator can take from 200 to 300 names per day in a city. The district may therefore be safely made to embrace an estimated population of from 2,000 to 2,500. When a sufficiently good enumerators can be appointed who will complete the canvass in two weeks it is better than to have one enumerator carry on the work for a month. Every Supervisor must swear that he will make his selection of enumerators without reference to political or party affiliations. The men selected, to whose party politics attached, should be fair and moderate in their political feelings as to give assurance not only that they will not pervert their trust to partisan purposes, but that the returns made to them by persons of different political affiliations will be received without prejudice. The appointments should be made with reference to physical activity and to aptness, neatness and accuracy in writing and in the use of figures. In general young men are to be preferred for the service. The Superintendent is aware of no reason existing in law for regarding women as ineligible. Each Supervisor must be the judge whether such appointments in any number would be practicably advantageous by his own district. In many regions such appointments would be highly objectionable, but the Superintendent is not prepared to say that generally it would not be found where a canvass of the population by a woman could be conducted without any disadvantage being encountered by reason of her sex. Enumerators should be given distinctly to understand that if they accept appointments and qualify they cannot without justifiable cause refuse to perform the duties.

FEES OF DOCTORS.—The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is $3.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1,000 and all the year's sickness.—ED.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The members of the Legislature staying at home this year saves the State $600,000.

—Miss Ruth Ann Peirce, a Republican, was defeated for School Director in Bristol, Bucks county.

—Rev. F. M. Colling married a couple in the road in Martic township, Lancaster county, a few days ago.

—Colonel Tom Scott, President of the Pennsylvania railroad, intends to revisit Europe the coming summer.

—A young man named Frank Lawrence, of Omaha, insured his father's life for $11,000 and then poisoned him to death.

—"Grant and Settle," say some of the papers. To settle Grant the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) considers a much better idea.

—Dr. Dana, of St. Paul, Minn., says that a large percentage of the Congregationalists who go West are lost to the denomination.

—Mrs. Ellen Clifford, of Norristown, has been held to answer for smashing the windows of a neighbor's house with stones and brickbats.

—Bradford, with a population of 12,000 people, is said to have 1,100 women of immoral character, who are registered at the mayor's office.

—A school mistress in Somerset county is represented as improving the fifteen minutes' recess by giving her scholars regular lessons in dancing.

—Mrs. Book, wife of Jacob Book, an industrious and respectable citizen of Lancaster, died the other day in giving birth to her twenty-first child.

—The New York *Herald* has named Rev. George H. Hepworth on the Distributing Committee of its Irish Relief Fund, in place of Mr. Parnell.

—Queen Victoria is said to have laid away $25,000,000 for a rainy day, but it appears that she sees nothing, if not sunshine, over towards Tipperary.

—Four months ago a keg of nails could be bought for a little more than $2. The price is now from $6 to $7, and iron and nails are still "booming."

—Advices from Valparaiso of the 27th ult. says that twenty persons were killed, and half the building destroyed by an explosion of shells in the arsenal.

—In the stomach of a cow recently killed by Jabez Thompson, of New Garden, Chester county, were found seventeen wrought iron nails of good size.

—Harriet Henk, a widow aged 30, of Patterson, N. J., was found in her room on Saturday morning murdered, outraged and robbed of a gold watch and some money.

—Two hundred and fifteen children, grand-children and great-grandchildren attended the birth-day celebration of Mrs. Cindarilla Lee, of Appling county, Ga., a few days ago.

—Dr. Benjamin Brandreth, the well-known manufacturer of pills, died suddenly on Thursday, at Sing Sing, N. Y., in his 82d year. He leaves an estate valued at over $2,000,000.

—Two tinsmiths fought on the roof of a St. Louis house, and an excited crowd witnessed the perilous struggle. Finally, one was knocked down with a hammer and fell to the ground, receiving fatal injuries.

—Four men were buried by a snow-slide near Franktown, Nev., on Saturday. William Foul was rescued, badly injured. The three others, Samuel Kenney, Alexander McLain and John Burney, were not found.

—The Mifflintown *Democrat and Register* says that Tilden is the cheapest President this government ever had. He was elected in 1876 and up to this time he has not drawn one dollar out of the United States Treasury.

—Williamsport lumber manufacturers estimate that two hundred millions of feet of lumber have already been banked on the streams emptying into the Susquehanna, ready to be floated to the boom when the spring freshets set in.

—Peter Haley, a Pottsville blacksmith, is said to have made eighteen dozen horseshoes, all being well shaped, punched and stamped, in nine hours. The first two dozen were completed in 57 minutes and the last two in 54 minutes.

—Both houses of Congress have adopted a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy either to provide a public vessel to carry the contributions of the charitable in this country to Ireland, or to charter a merchant steam vessel for that purpose.

—An Easton mother had her son committed to the House of Correction to get rid of him. She had promised her husband to bear him but three children and this unfortunate boy was the fourth. The facts of the case being learned, he was dismissed.

—Mrs. Johanna Scott, seventeen years old, has been granted a decree of limited divorce from her husband by Judge Neilson, of the Brooklyn City Court. She now sues a man named Zimmerman for $1,000 for assaulting her and taking away her furniture.

—The sexton of the Catholic church of the Sacred Heart, in West Fifty-first street, N. Y., surprised some burglars a few mornings ago while endeavoring to force open the safe in the sacristry. Before he could give an alarm the rascals had escaped, leaving burglar tools worth $300.

—They claim to have a negro, named A. W. Underwood, in Paw Paw, Michigan, who sets anything combustible on fire by blowing his breath upon it. It is said that he will drink water and then, after examination by physicians, will perform this feat. Send Dennis Kearney to him as a test.

—The good people who rejoice in the possession of a small fortune in diamonds must come down a peg. The cable announces the entire success of Hannay, the Scotch chemist, in producing diamonds so hard "they easily scored deep grooves in the polished surface of a sapphire." Hannay has crystalized carbon.

—At the November election for State Treasurer, the Republicans carried Lancaster city for Mr. Butler by 483 majority, and on Tuesday of last week, after a most exhaustive struggle, Mayor MacGonigle was re-elected by 817—making an apparent Democratic gain of 1,300 votes out of an aggregate of 5,317.

—Judge Lawrence, at New York, on Friday, refused a stay of proceedings in the case of Rev. E. Cowley, of Shepherd's Fold notoriety. Recorder Smith gave him the extreme penalty of the law—one year in State Prison and $250 fine, and to stand committed to jail at the expiration of his sentence until the fine is paid, one day for each dollar.

—In the upper district of Pottsgrove township, Montgomery county, on Tuesday of last week, a rather curiously named election board was re-elected. It consists of Mr. Isaac L. Eagle, Joel Fox and Samuel G. Bair. The *eagle*, *fox* and *bear* seem to get along well together, and the citizens of the township evidently feel disposed to humor the joke.

—At Cohoes, N. Y., on Saturday, Nelson Lockwood, aged twelve years, having been reprimanded by his mother answered her disrespectfully and went into the yard. Here his sister, aged 19 years, remonstrated with him, whereupon the young ruffian struck her insensible with a club, and continued to beat her on the head as she lay prostrate. Her recovery is doubtful. The boy has fled.

—A despatch from Rome says confidential reports respecting the nature of the agitation in Ireland have reached the Pope which show that three-fourths of it is due to a spirit of socialism. Very precise instructions to the Irish bishops are being prepared, exhorting them to take care that in relieving distress they do not play into the hands of those who are working for political objects.

—Aaron Ferrin, aged 76, on Friday last, killed William Terrill, aged 79, by cutting his head nearly off with an axe, and then fatally cut his own throat. Both were inmates of the almshouse at Bradford, Vt., and Ferrin was insane.

—At Meadville, Crawford county, on Friday last, John M. Hood was fined $1,000 and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. At a previous Court Hood fired five shots at a witness, with intent to kill (but missed him every time), because he testified against him.

—According to a recent telegram from Baltimore, Mr. Parnell says he is laboring "with the best prospects of success" to form an Irish land league in this country. A convention, at which all the cities in the union are to be represented, will be held in Boston next month. The league will not be secret. Its purpose will be "to secure the lands of Ireland to tenants by agitation and financial aid."

—William Theison, a German, murdered his divorced wife, Mrs. Turey Redwald, at Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday morning. Theison returned recently from the west, where he has been in the army. He had been annoying Mrs. Redwald in various ways and was arrested on her complaint for breaking her furniture. Regaining his liberty he proceeded to her house and deliberately shot and instantly killed her.

—One of the queer results of the Philadelphia election was in the twenty-fourth ward, where the Republican city committee struck from the ticket, two days before election, a worthy candidate for councils who would not pledge himself for the whole ticket. He was formally excommunicated, said he didn't care a continental, and the people elected him by a large majority, which proves committees are not infallible.

—Two marriages recently occurred at Grimsville, Lehigh county, which there is a disposition to poke fun at. The parties are named Smith and Snyder. Mr. Smith was a widower, fifty years old. He has a son twenty-four years of age. Mrs. Snyder was a widow, forty-two years old. She has a daughter, twenty-one years of age. Mr. Smith, Sr., married Mrs. Snyder's daughter. Mr. Smith's son married old Mrs. Snyder.

—Murders were rife on Saturday. At Patterson, N. J., Mrs. Harriet Hink was murdered in her bed and there is no clue to the murderer. In Sussex county, N. J., three jealous men murdered a young farmer on account of a woman. At Pelhamville, N. Y., one brother shot another because of the latter's improper relations with the former's wife. A fight at Bolton's Depot, Miss., resulted in the shooting of two men. At Wilkesbarre, Michael Burke murdered his wife.

—The latest postal decision provides that statements of account and bills of sale that are made out on paper that is printed at the head can be sent through the mail for one cent, if the envelope is left unsealed. If made out, however, on plain paper the cost is three cents. By having billheads printed about one and one-half cents on each bill sent out can be saved, after paying the postage. The suggestion then to business men is to get their billheads printed. "A penny saved is a penny earned."

—The Pittsburg *Telegraph* says that when a man can stand in one city and talk in a conversational tone with one in another city, the gift of science to civilization seems nearly complete, but what shall be thought when this gift is so perfected that the man cannot only talk with his friend, but at the same time through electrical influence on the light wave, raise the image of the friend so as to see who he is? An invention of a device of that sort has gone from here to Washington to add to the wonders of the patent office.

—A Williamport dispatch of the 22d says that a few days previous Geo. Zeigler, of Butler, was out hunting rabbits. While passing through a piece of woods he saw a squirrel sitting on a limb, an unusual sight at this time of year. He fired. The squirrel did not drop. He fired twice more before it fell. When he went to pick it up he saw four squirrels lying on the ground. They were all joined together by a strip of flesh that passed from one to the other. Three of the squirrels were dead, and the other one died soon afterward. They were all full grown and well-developed.

—Charles Price, a Paterson (N. J.) weaver, has woven a handkerchief from the raw silk, just as wound from the cocoon, without dyeing or twisting or spinning. It is a very interesting novelty. It is as fine as anything can be. It is smooth, pliable and soft to the touch, and the pretty pattern shows out very handsomely. Of course such a handkerchief would be more expensive than the ordinary sort, owing to the difficulty of weaving such fine threads, but it is, as a specimen of skill and work, as pretty an article as was ever turned out of the silk mills.

—In Prattsburg, Steuben county, N. Y., a few days ago, a man named Eldridge was cutting logs on the mountain back of his house and sliding them down a shoot to the valley below when one of them jumped out of the shoot and struck his own house. The house was a small one, and in it were his wife and eight children. The log crashed through the house, shattering it into splinters, instantly killing one child, fatally injuring two others, and more or less injuring all in the house. The father saw the disaster and was so overcome that it is feared his reason is dethroned.

—George Albree, a well-known character of Pittsburg, died on Friday last in that city. He obtained quite a notoriety by his lucky guesses in regard to atmospheric changes and before the Weather Bureau was established he was widely consulted. He was born in Salem, Mass., and ran away to sea, serving on board a privateer in the war of 1812, when he was but ten years old. He took part in a number of minor engagements and witnessed the great fight between the Boxer and the Enterprise, off the coast of Maine. He was wounded, and for this he drew a pension from the American privateer navy fund. He was the last privateersman who drew a pension from the government, all the others having died before him. He left a large fortune.

—The price of paper has been advanced from six and one-half to ten cents all over the country. If this price is maintained the public will have to pay more for their newspapers. Many daily papers have already increased their prices from twenty cents to thirty cents per week, and weekly papers from $1.50 to $2.00. The advance in paper can be stopped if the people will save and sell their old paper and rags. Three months' saving of rags and old paper by the entire population, and selling them in the market, would check the advance in paper. Rags are worth three and three and one-half cents per pound. Every newspaper in the land should appeal to the people in this matter. And they should also economize in the consumption as much as possible.

—Some four or five weeks ago the residence of William Worrell, near Claysville, Pa., was burned. The fact that it was an incendiary fire was evident then, but other particulars of a startling character have been developed recently. It seems James Worrell, son of Wm. Worrell, was engaged to a lady in Washington county, but not having the means to marry, he undertook to destroy his father and sister so that he could come into possession of the property and realize his wishes. Before setting fire to the house he locked his sister in one room and tied his father in another. Fortunately a servant discovered them in time to save their lives. Young Worrell is twenty-one years of age and highly educated, and the family are greatly respected.

TILDEN'S VINDICATION.—Some Democratic editors, justly indignant over the electoral frauds of 1876, insist that Mr. Tilden is entitled to the vindication of a second nomination. This is certainly very creditable as a matter of sentiment, but politics is a matter of business and not of sentiment. There would certainly be no vindication of Mr. Tilden unless he should happen to be elected. He cannot be elected without the vote of New York. He cannot get the vote of New York so long as he encounters the opposition of John Kelly and the Tammany Democrats. With the assistance of John Kelly and the Tammany Democrats almost any other acceptable Democrat can carry New York and be elected. It is therefore a question of defeat with Mr. Tilden on the one hand, or of success with some other Democrat; and the question for Mr. Tilden's friends to determine is whether his vindication would not be the more overwhelming in a Democratic victory under some one else than in a Democratic defeat under his own leadership. "What," say Mr. Tilden's friends, "will you make John Kelly the practical dictator of the Democratic party?" This may be very effectually answered by the statement that it was Mr. Tilden himself who made John Kelly master of the situation, when he drove him to the wall last fall and placed him in a position from which there can be no honorable retreat. It is unfortunate that it is so, but that does not alter the fact of the case. As to the dictation of Tammany it amounts simply to the declaration that they will support anyother Democrat but Sam'l J. Tilden, and him they will oppose to the bitter end and with a degree of success of which they afforded the party an illustration in the defeat of Gov. Robinson last fall. Mr. Tilden has no one but himself to blame if Tammany holds the winning cards now.—*Pottsville Standard.*

THE third term movement in New York continues to be retarded a little by unexpected obstacles in the forming of contesting delegations and protesting delegations. Several counties have declined to give Grant instructions; one, St. Lawrence, has elected Blaine delegates; in Kings there is a development of Sherman strength, and in Suffolk it was resolved, flat footed, that "a third term nomination would jeopardize the success of the Republican party and is uncalled for, unsafe and unwise." Jefferson county elects a Blaine delegation and Conkling's seat will be contested by ex-Congressman Roberts of Utica. On the other hand, on Saturday in Richmond county (Staten Island) George Wm. Curtis and his select party was vanquished by the Conklingites. Of the fifty-four delegates to the Republican State Convention chosen in New York city on Friday evening, the Grant men claim fifty. It has been a long time since the Conkling men made so complete a victory in New York city. Neither the Blaine nor the Sherman men made any special attempt to get delegates.

AGENTS are wanted everywhere every day, but no better cause ever enlisted the services of any one than is advertised in our columns asking for volunteers to aid in the sale of the book that took over four years to prepare, and which was all ready for the publisher when that stern Commander, grim Death, called General JOHN BELL HOOD from the field of usefulness amid his happy family circle. He left ten little babes, twins chiefly, and Gen. Beauregard has assumed the duty of giving to the world, without any additional note or comment, the work called "ADVANCE AND RETREAT: Personal Experiences in the United States and Confederate States Armies." The book is beautifully gotten up and sold at a low price, $3.00. The entire proceeds are devoted to "The Hood Orphan Memorial Fund," invested in the Registered Bean of the United States, for the support, nurture, care and education of those helpless innocents, whose pitiable condition appeals to the sympathies of all.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 *Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.* [12-38.-3m.]

WILLIAM PENN, aged 38 years, was stabbed and killed by an old man named Khan, at noon on Tunnel street, near Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, on Tuesday last. The two men were walking together and the murder was the result of hot words between them. Although the street was crowded at the time of the stabbing, the only witnesses were two school-boys. The murderer has not yet been arrested.

Strange People.

Do you know that there are strange people in our community? We say strange, because they seem willing to suffer and pass their days miserably—made so by Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, and General Debility—when SHILOH'S VITALIZER is guaranteed to cure them. Sold by R. J. Lloyd, Ebensburg.

WANTED.—Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of $100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above. [11-21.-1y.]

WE have a speedy and positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker-mouth and Headache in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nasal injector free with each bottle. Used by you desire health and a sweet breath. Price, 50 cts. Sold by R. J. Lloyd, Ebensburg. [9-12.—e.o.w.6m.]

AGENTS WANTED for the richly illustrated, and only complete and authentic history of the great tour of

GRANT AROUND THE WORLD

It describes Royal Palaces, Rare Curiosities, Wealth and Wonders of the Indies, China, Japan, &c. A million people want it. This is the best chance of your life to make money. Beware of "catch penny" publications. Send for circulars and extra terms to Agents. Address,
NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Philadelphia.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

GRAND DEPOT

PHILADELPHIA.

All ladies know that it has not been easy to get First-Class Underwear in Philadelphia—we mean Muslin and Linen Underwear such as the French people indulge in. Excepting one of the old Chestnut-Street Houses, who have made it a specialty, others have kept Stocks made up principally of job lots that have, usually, for some reason or other, been advertised as "bargains."

Desiring to answer the question so often asked by ladies: "Why must we go to A.'s and elsewhere in New York for Underwear?" we have to say: You need not go, unless you choose to go on some other errand. The time is past for seeking other cities than Philadelphia for shopping.

Referring to Underwear, we set out several months ago to get ready a first-class Stock of Undergarments of every description. We have not said much about it, and propose to let our work and not our words speak for us. This is simply to draw attention to the fact that we have allotted a large space in the section of the Grand Depot, to the left of the Ch

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY MORNING, - FEB. 27, 1880.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

BEHE. THERE AND THE OTHER PLACE.

—Robins are ripe—for twittering.

—More rain—more ruin to logmen.

—The third month of the new year will March in on Monday next.

—A large stock of latest styles of wall paper just received at Huntley's.

—Groceries fresh, and of every kind, at Barkers' store you'll always find.

—Flour and feed and all kinds of grain are bought and sold by V. S. Barker & Bro.

—Handsome coal vases can be bought at Huntley's for less money than they cost by wholesale. Go and see.

—Cambria county has sent thirty-five representatives to the Western Penitentiary since the 6th of March, 1877.

—A flock of wild geese passed over town in a north-westerly direction on Wednesday last. Harbingers of spring.

—"Observer" will observe that his letter is conspicuous by its absence from our columns. Too late, by George!

—Ladies will do well to go to McDonald & Co's, Loretto, for new styles calicoes, ginghams, dress goods, etc., etc.

—Grope ye no longer in darkness, but go to Huntley's and buy a fine bronzed stand lamp, which will cost you only one dollar.

—He coughed! he coughed! His eyes ran, he looked redder in the face than a lobster. But "Sellers' Cough Syrup" cured the.

—McDonald & Co., of Loretto, sell No. 3 mackerel at 20 cents per dozen, No. 2 at 40 cents per dozen, cod fish at 6 and white fish at 8 cents per pound.

—Why let your baby suffer and perhaps die when a bottle of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup would at once relieve it and effect a cure. Price 25 cents a bottle.

—The case of McDermitt vs. Flynns, tried before Judge Orvis in this place last week, ended on Saturday in a verdict for plaintiffs in the sum of $6,321.90.

—A pike twenty-one inches long, and weighing two and a half pounds, was recently caught in Crooked creek, Huntingdon county. No relation to McPike.

—The avenues leading to an early grave are often been opened by a Cough or Cold. Thousands have been cured and saved by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It is cheap, only 25 cents a bottle.

—A meeting of Company officers of the 19th Regiment, N. G. P., will be held at Tyrone on the 10th of next month. Business incident to the several organizations will be taken into consideration.

—A farmer named Ferguson, residing near Latrobe, was attacked by a large and ferocious dog, while crossing an open field one day last week, and shockingly mangled and bitten that he died on Saturday.

—Jacob Varner, of Richland township, while engaged the other day in currying a colt was kicked on the hand and painfully injured. No use in trying to *curry* favor with such skittish young animals.

—Washington's birthday was celebrated on a grand scale in this place on the 23d, instead of the 22d, which fell on Sunday, by the closing of Collins, Johnston & Co.'s bank. That and nothing more—or less.

—A little three-year-old in this place accidentally swallowed a penny a few evenings ago, but as the coin was genuine he had no difficulty in—well, let us pass on to the next subject. The above is a veritable fact, however.

—Our bachelor friend, ex-Register and Recorder James Griffin, was elected Burgess and Justice of the Peace in Cambria borough at its recent election. No one could bear honors more meekly or fill the bill more satisfactorily.

—If you want the FREEMAN and either the Pittsburg *Dispatch* or Chicago *News* one year for two dollars, you had better attend to the matter during the next two weeks, as we cannot promise so much for so little after the middle of next month.

—Hopes are entertained for the recovery of Samuel Pennington, the boy who was shot at Houtzdale, Clearfield county, on Sunday of last week, by a desperado named John Nevlin, though at latest accounts his condition was still critical.

—Don't forget that Barker & Brother are clothing the best, which they're selling so cheap that goods go with a zest, and none if you need either coat, pants, or vest, now is the time to pitch in with the rest. Large stock and small prices.

—The following from the Braddock *Times* is Abel bodied compliment to one of our most enterprising, though rather diminutive, citizens. Abel Lloyd, of Ebensburg, one of nature's noblemen," was at the works last Saturday, the guest of Frank Bridges.

—A neat box containing twenty-four sheets of paper and twenty-four envelopes can be bought at Huntley's for the exceeding small sum of ten cents, and that too notwithstanding goods of that description have advanced 100 per cent within the past two or three years.

—Mr. James Nagle, son of Michael J. Nagle, Esq., of Carroll township, has, as we learn from the *News*, secured a position on the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad as fireman—a situation which he has the industry and energy to fill to perfection. Success attend him.

—Our county almshouse contains among other inmates an insane female who has been there about forty-eight years, and is still hale and hearty. She is said to have been a very handsome girl, but failing a victim to nature's perfidy, lost her reason and became a mere wreck.

—A young man named Matthew Burns was arrested in Gallitzin on Saturday evening last and brought to jail here to await the coming term of Court, when he will be called upon to answer for taking part in a raid on the chicken-coop of Mr. John E. Storm, at Summerhill, several months ago.

—T. S. Barker & Bro. have received their spring and summer stock of shoes, and as they haven't room enough to display them to advantage, they will sell what is left of their stock at prices which no one can mistake for anything but the best of bargains. Call and see goods and learn prices.

—We learn that Mr. Michael Latterner has been offered $4,000 for his hotel property in this place, but we haven't learned that he has made up his mind to accept it. Mr. Ed. Roberts is the gentleman who made the offer, to his desire being, it is said, to utilize it for business purposes other than what it is now used for.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* says that a canvass for President among the Republicans of this place reveals the following figures: For Grant, 45; for Blaine, 17; for Sherman, 0. If these figures are correct, and we take it for granted they are, Sherman at least will not be apt to cypher any more returns of the same description.

—Benj. Jones, of Cambria township, had a very nasty cut in one of his shoulders, on Saturday last, by being struck by a large hickory knot which fell from a tree standing near another tree he was engaged at the time chopping down. Had the knot struck him on the head his life would probably have paid the forfeit.

—A couple of tramps who gave their names as John Mitchell and Thomas Murphy were arrested at East Conemaugh on Saturday night last and taken back to Altoona to answer a charge of larceny preferred against them by our mercantile friend Charles Simon. They are now in the Ebensburg jail.

—Mr. Howard Evans and Miss Katie Stough, both of this place, were married a few days ago by Rev. Watkins, but just when or where we failed to learn. The happy young couple have our sincere good wishes.

—Mr. Francis O'Friel, of Loretto, one of the best preserved and certainly one of the oldest and worthiest citizens of the county, dropped in to see us on Monday, and as usual gladdened the heart of the printer by paying his subscription in advance. Long may he live to serve us the same trick.

—V. S. Barker & Bro. have on hand a complete assortment of cassimeres, cottonades and other textures suitable for making up into pants or full suits, and as they are selling said goods at prices lower than they can be bought for to-day at wholesale, it behooves everybody to call and secure bargains while the opportunity offers.

—A young man named David Clayton, a resident of Berlin, in our neighboring county Somerset, attempted on Friday last to get on a moving freight train on the Mt. Pleasant and Broadford railroad, near Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, but missing his footing fell under the cars and was crushed to death, his body being horribly mangled.

—The *News* says that Esquire Behe, of Carrolltown, is analyzing different paints found in that neighborhood, and will report the result through the columns of that paper in the course of a week or two. Behe competent for the task? is a conundrum which everybody acquainted with the 'Squire would undoubtedly answer in the affirmative.

—Here it is again. The Republicans of North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, held a meeting on Saturday week, and, according to the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, passed resolutions instructing the delegates to the Republican national convention from that district to disregard the instructions of Cameron and his recent set-up conclave in Harrisburg.

—Emanuel Brindle, a resident of Lilly's, this county, aged 43 years and unmarried, was knocked down, run over and instantly killed by the first section of Fast Line east, near that station, shortly before midnight on Tuesday last. The unfortunate man was walking along the track on his way to his boarding house when death overtook him in so frightful a manner.

—The venerable Dr. John Lowman, of Johnstown, while on his way to attend a patient in Franklin borough, on last Tuesday, afternoon, was thrown from his horse, which afterwards fell upon him, injuring him so badly that very grave fears were for a time entertained about his recovery. He is now, however, we are glad to say, in a more promising condition.

—The man who asserts, as a certain individual did assert the other day, and has asserted on more than one occasion, that the FREEMAN is opposed to the political and business interests of Northern Cambria, is a *bearer* of false dispatches who never had any political interests in Northern Cambria except when playing the part of a guerilla in the Democratic camp.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* says that the Lloyd estate was before the Examiner in the Logan House, Altoona, on Tuesday last. We always knew since we knew anything about the Logan House that it was a monster hotel, but we had no idea that the entire Lloyd estate could be crowded into it. Must have left very little room for Bob Adams and those other fellows.

—The Cambria County Fire Insurance Company is now in its twenty-fourth year, remarks the Johnstown *Tribune* of Tuesday, and up to this date only five assessments have been collected. The sixth assessment has been levied at the rate of three per cent. on premium notes in force, and policy holders may expect to receive notification to that effect within a few days.

—We do not know whether the owners of the woollen mill in this place are desirous of disposing of the property or not, but we learn that two gentlemen from Lancaster county visited our town on Tuesday last for the purpose of examining it, and if satisfactory terms could be agreed upon, of purchasing it. What the outcome of the negotiations were we failed to learn.

—Senator Lemon is suffering from a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, and has a very sore foot to boot, which ain't the only foot he has to boot; yet he expects to do some tall running next November, especially in Blair county, where he is a sort of a golden calf, if we may be excused the expression, whom even Democrats (for three hundred and sixty-four days in the year) fall down and adore.

—At the annual meeting of the Blacklick Navigation and Improvement Company held on Monday last at the steam saw mills on the Indiana branch of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, J. C. Martin, of Portage, was re-elected President, John Stonebeck chosen Secretary, and J. M. Guthrie, E. K. Martin, M. Alexander, John Stonebeck and J. C. Martin selected as the Board of Managers for the ensuing year.

—Mr. P. L. Eck, one of the many citizens of Carrolltown who are an honor to the community, is once more, as we learn with regret from from the *News*, prostrated on a bed of sickness, from which he only recently arose after many long and weary months of painful illness. His present sufferings are said to be excruciating in the extreme. We join with the *News* in hoping for his speedy and thorough recovery.

—Capt. John H. Hite, of Stoystown, Somerset county, a sound Democrat, sociable gentleman and firm friend of the FREEMAN, dropped in to see us on Tuesday last, having been called hither by business relating to the estate of his deceased brother, J. K. Hite, Esq., a former Prothonotary of this county. It is the Hite of our ambition to have a thousand or two more of such prompt-paying patrons as the Captain.

—Mr. Eugene V. Barker, teacher of School No. 2, this borough, was summoned before the Board of Directors, on Wednesday night of last week, to answer the charge of pulling one of the ears of a little daughter of Geo. W. Oatman, Esq., until it bled. After hearing the pros and cons in the case, the Directors ordered Mr. Barker to make an apology to Mr. Oatman, and that same, we presume, has been done *ear* this. All's well that ends well.

—Wm. Furey, Esq., of Bellefonte, died of paralysis, on Thursday evening of last week, in the 73d year of his age. Deceased was one of the oldest, as he was certainly one of the most prominent and respected citizens of Centre county, was the father of our genial friend John W. Furey, local editor of the Altoona *Daily Sun*. He was also an uncle of Wm. P. Furey, the able and brilliant editor-in-chief of that live little daily. Peace to his ashes.

—Some of the enterprising citizens of Tyrone have made it worth while for Messrs. Morrison, Bare & Co., of Roaring Spring, Blair county, to erect a paper mill at that place, and already has the work of excavating for the foundation been completed. It will be a long time, judging from past experience, before any of the enterprising (?) and wealthy-absorbing citizens of Ebensburg make it worth while for any person to start a paper mill or any other much-needed enterprise in this place.

—A freight train upon which a young man named W. A. Rager, of Indiana, Pa., was employed as a brakeman, broke in two at Cresson, on Saturday last, and fearing that a collision between the two sections was about to take place, young Rager virtually "jumped out of the frying pan into the fire" by leaping from the train, for he not only sprained both wrists and one of his shoulders, but the rear and front portions of the train came together again soon after without doing very much damage.

—Mr. T. B. Heist, of the Mountain House, has purchased the interest of Mrs. E. J. Mills, now of Kansas, in the estate of Stephen Lloyd, deceased, which, as our local readers well know, is located at the west end of Ebensburg. This means another summer resort in our town, provided of course the interests of the other heirs can be purchased.

—Few if any there are who would not as soon live as die, and a little "liver," but as all men, which of course includes all women, must die sooner or later, it is pleasant to learn, as we do from the Carrolltown *News*, that Messrs. C. A. & S. H. Buck, undertakers of that place, have just had built for them in Altoona "the finest, most elegant and costly hearse" the editor of the *News* has ever "seen in Cambria county."

—Mr. Al. Ward, of this place, is after the position of census enumerator for Ebensburg and parts adjacent with an exceedingly sharp stick, and if he don't knock the persimmons it will be because some other chap, if there is any other chap seeking the appointment, has a longer pole than he possesses. Al. himself only counts one and probably will never count more than one in such an emergency, being evidently a confirmed bachelor, but for all that there is no discount in his ability to count other people's babies and sich like.

—It may interest antiquarians to learn that Mr. Con. O'Neill, of Munster township, has in his possession a sword which had been worn in Ireland by a chieftain of the clan O'Neill some three hundred years ago, and which has been handed down from sire to son of the O'Neill blood, and preserved with becoming reverence, through all the many generations which have come and gone since this relic of antiquity was first unsheathed in defence of the rights, real or presumed, of one of the many petty kings who ruled over the "Gem of the Sea" at that early day.

—We had the pleasure of a call on Monday from Messrs. Eugene and H. C. Litzinger, the former of Allegheny township and the latter of Barnhart's Mills, Butler county, where he is engaged in the grocery business, though he has an interest in one or more oil wells, the two avocations, we are glad to learn, being a source of revenue which is not to be sneezed at. Both gentlemen are sons of Wm. Litzinger, Esq., a prominent and respected citizen of Loretto, who takes care to furnish the FREEMAN to all his children at home and abroad, and four copies of which he pays for invariably in advance.

—We bought a couple of barrels of flour the other day from Mr. H. J. Eckenrode, of the Carrolltown steam flouring mill, and deem it an act of simple justice to that gentleman to say that a better article never gladdened the hungry stomachs of our numerous household. The flour in question makes as sweet bread as we ever ate, and what is more to its credit, the bread remains fresh and palatable even to the last crumb. We can therefore recommend it to all our local patrons as an excellent article and fully as cheap, if not cheaper, than other first class brands sold in this market.

—We are sorry to record the death in Johnstown, on Sunday last, of Mrs. Hugh Bradley, a lady whom we have known for nearly two years past. The remains of the unfortunate woman were interred in the almshouse cemetery on Tuesday. Meantime the insane murderess, whose conduct has always been such as to create the impression that she was entirely harmless and therefore a fit subject to enjoy the freedom of the house and its surroundings, has been locked up for safe keeping, and will henceforth be restrained of her liberty. Not being amenable to the law, this of course is the only punishment that can be inflicted, though it is unquestionable that she should either be sent to Dixmont or provided with other quarters more secure than the Poor House affords.

—Our typographical friend, Col. Theo. Burchfield, foreman of the *Tribune* job office, Altoona, and "big Injun me" of the Fifth Regiment, N. G. P., came to Ebensburg on Monday last, accompanied by Adjutant Sargeant and Quartermaster Tom Jackson, for the purpose of inspecting our local military organization, otherwise known as Co. A, Fifth Regiment, Capt. S. W. Davis, commanding. This work was done briefly but satisfactorily, and the Colonel and his aids were unreserved in their laudations of the soldierly bearing and commendable appearance of our "boys in blue," who to the number of thirty, exclusive of officers, appeared on said occasion for inspection. After the inspection and a good dinner at the Mountain House, Colonel Burchfield and his staff, which is not a broken one—not even "dead broke"—went overland per sleighs to Wilmore, where they put Capt. Morrell's company "through a course of sprouts" in like manner and we presume with a similar result.

—A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.—Any person indebted to me by note or book account can have until the first day of April to call and pay up their indebtedness without any additional *cost*. All who do not avail themselves of this opportunity will be called on promptly after that date by an officer for immediate payment, with *costs* added. N. B. Do not call without the money, as I will not be put off any longer.

GEO. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, Feb. 10, 1880.

Five Hundred Thousand Strong,

In the past few months there has been more than 500,000 bottles of **ShiloH's Cure sold.** Out of the vast number of people who have used it, more than 2,000 persons afflicted with **Consumption** have been cured. All Coughs, Croup, Asthma and Bronchitis yield at once; hence it is that everybody speaks in its praise. To those who have not used it, let us say: If you have a Cough, or your child the Croup, and you value life, don't fail to try it. For Lame Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by J. Lloyd, Druggist, Ebensburg, Pa. [9-12,79.—e.o.w.6m.]

—A CROSS BABY.—Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this.—Ed.

—DEATH OF JOHN A. CHRISTY.—From the Oil City *Derrick* of Feb. 14th, which only came into our hands on Monday last, we learned for the first time of the death of a well-known native Cambrian, Mr. John A. Christy, which occurred on the morning of the 13th inst., at his home in Oil City, of which place he had for many years been one of the most prominent and respected citizens and enterprising business men, as well as one of the first settlers. Mr. Christy was born and reared in Loretto, this county, the date of his birth being Nov. 23d, 1839, and at the age of twenty years engaged in the drug business, which he followed during the greater part of his life, the first store of the kind owned by him being located in Allegheny City. From thence he removed to the oil country in 1859, and located in Oil City, where he opened a drug store in 1862, having the year previous been married to a young lady named Miss Hettie Evans, daughter of one of the oldest citizens of Franklin, Pa. Since then he has not only owned and controlled thirteen drug stores in different towns in the oil region, but he is said at one time to have been the owner of a half interest in an oil well which is credited with having produced over 400,000 barrels of oil. More than that he served with credit to himself and his country in the Union army, and was wounded and taken prisoner at the second battle of Bull Run, but was subsequently sent to Annapolis, where he was honorably discharged on account of disability arising from his wound. At the time of his death he was senior vice commander of McCalmont Post, No. 160, G. A. R., of which organization he was one of the original members. His funeral took place on Sunday afternoon succeeding his death, his soldier comrades taking charge of the body, which was followed to the Catholic church and from thence to the cemetery by an immense concourse of weeping relatives and sorrowing friends. At the church the last sad rites of religion were performed over the remains and an eloquent and impressive funeral sermon delivered by Rev. Father Carroll, pastor in charge. Deceased leaves a wife and three children to mourn the unlooked-for loss of a husband and father who loved them dearly and provided for them bountifully. May God in His mercy grant rest to his soul.

—SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT THE POOR HOUSE.—We are indebted to Mr. Lilly, Steward of the Poor House, for the particulars of a most melancholy affair which occurred in that institution on last Monday forenoon. Elizabeth Kinney, formerly of Munster township, has been an inmate of the Poor House for about ten years, and though she reached the advanced age of 83 years. Patronella Weakland, of Carroll township, who is insane, has been there about four years. On the morning referred to, Mrs. Kinney, Miss Weakland, an old lady named Mrs. Feight, and another inmate, Ellen Makin, were all in a room known as the sitting room. Miss Weakland asked Mrs. Kinney for some tobacco, and upon her refusal to give it, Miss W. instantly seized a poker in the coal box and dealt Mrs. Kinney a terrible blow near the top of her head, following it up with five or six other blows equally vigorous. Mrs. Kinney sank to the floor and never afterwards spoke, dying almost instantly. Her skull was broken in and her brains oozed out. Ellen Makin attempted to wrest the poker from the infuriated woman when she first took hold of it, but was prevented from doing so, and both assisted in her efforts to secure it. Mr. Lilly was down stairs at the time, and before he was aware of what had happened, Miss Weakland passed down stairs into the office and said to him that he must not whip her, and while she was repeating her unfounded charge Mr. L. of course did not understand, a messenger came down and informed him of the tragedy and its sad result. Mr. Lilly states that from some cause Miss W. has entertained a grudge against Mrs. Kinney for nearly two years past. The remains of the unfortunate woman were interred in the almshouse cemetery on Tuesday. Meantime the insane murderess, whose conduct has always been such as to create the impression that she was entirely harmless and therefore a fit subject to enjoy the freedom of the house and its surroundings, has been locked up for safe keeping, and will henceforth be restrained of her liberty. Not being amenable to the law, this of course is the only punishment that can be inflicted, though it is unquestionable that she should either be sent to Dixmont or provided with other quarters more secure than the Poor House affords.

—A BIG THING ON SPARS.—Our friend Dr. M. R. B. Creery, surgeon dentist of this place, who, by the way, is credited with writing the sketches now appearing through the columns of the Carrolltown *News* under the title of "Rafting on the Susquehanna," and who has had abundant experience and is fully competent for such a task, informed us the other day that Messrs. Hopkins & Irvin, of Curwensville, Clearfield county, are having eighty-eight spars put into the Susquehanna river at Kinport's dam, above Cherrytree, Messrs. A. C. & W. Renkin, of Gettysburg, Indiana county, being the contractors for the work, which, when completed, will net them the snug sum of $1,650. Up to the latter part of last week thirty-five of the spars had been hauled to the river, while most of the others were on the way, and it was then expected that if the condition of the roads continued favorable the job would be finished within five days. Some of the spars, it is proper to say, had to be hauled up hill from where they were made, the largest of them requiring the strength of twenty-six horses to land it at the river. For the rest of the work eighteen horses would be needed, but of the number of men employed we have no information. Mr. Wm. Smith, of Cherrytree, whose name sounds familiar, has contracted to run the spars to Harrisburg for the consideration of the sum of $1,200 good and lawful money. Of course he will have a spar-tan band to help him. The last remark is a joke—on the spars.

—A COMMITTEE consisting of twelve prominent citizens of Altoona, with Hon. John Reilly at its head, visited Washington last week for the purpose of promoting the erection of a new post-office in that city. The committee returned on Saturday night and reported that Gen. Coffroth had not only rendered them all the assistance in his power, but gave them the strongest encouragement. With him they went before the sub-committee on public buildings and answered questions in regard to the population of Altoona, its growth, increase in business, and how necessary it was to have better post-office accommodations. The sub-committee agreed to make a favorable report to the full committee, and did so on Saturday. It is expected that a bill favoring the project will be reported to the House during the present week. The estimated cost of the building is $60,000, but an appropriation at this session is not expected of more than $20,000 to begin the work with. The committee also had assurances that Messrs. Wallace and Cameron would favor the passage of the bill through the senate. All of these signs point to a prosperous beginning and augurs well for the ultimate success of the new post-office project in the Mountain City, which just now is booming with a mighty boom such as never before boomed in that latitude.

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—BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.—As a matter of interest to some of our readers we append the names of the officers elected on Tuesday of last week in several of the boroughs and townships in the northern part of the county, and will complete the list next week unless something more important should intervene. Meantime we refer to a letter in another column for the list of officers chosen in Dean township:

Carrolltown Borough.—Burgess, C. A. Buck; Constable, Peter Campbell; Town Council, A. H. Haug, A. M. Binder, S. P. Huber; Judge of Elections, John Stoltz; School Directors, John E. Mascher, D. C. Wetzell; Assessors, H. Hopple, Julius Stich; Auditor, T. S. Williams; Inspectors, D. Egar, L. P. Stich.

Carroll Township.—Constable, Charles Dunlap; Supervisors, John Link, A. Holt; School Directors, D. A. Luther, James T. Kirk; Judge of Elections, Charles Feldner; Inspectors, A. Boalet, William Switzler; Assessor, Charles Anna; Auditor, G. E. Missi; Township Clerk, James Sharbaugh; Justice of the Peace, A. Strittmatter.

Elder Township.—Constable, Anselm Weakland; Supervisors, Michael Thomas, Peter Byrne; School Directors, Anthony Anna, Adolphus Libby, John Mauer, Jr.; Judge of Election, John R. Cordell; Inspectors, Benjamin Delozier, James McMullen; Assessor Nicholas Helfrick; Auditor, Nicholas Helfrick.

Barr Township.—Justice of the Peace, Peter Stoltz; Constable, George Krug; Supervisors, I. Wolfend, Wm. McNulty; School Directors, F. A. Kirkpatrick, Simon Kirsch, Sylvester Byrne; Auditor, Jacob Schirf; Township Clerk, M. J. Kirsch; Judge of Election, J. A. Lieb; Inspectors, Joseph Kline, George Houck; Assessor, H. J. Krumenocker.

Susquehanna Township.—Justice of the Peace, John Williams; Constable, John McNulty; Supervisors, Elias Driskell, Abram Kiern; School Directors, John Porter, Geo. Gooderhan, E. P. Baker; Assessor, Jacob A. Porter; Inspectors, Richard B. Mechling, Jacob Glasser; Auditor, John Porter.

Allegheny Township.—Justice of the Peace, Wm. A. B. Little; Constable, Joseph Durbin; School Directors, Charles Tomlinson, Peter McKenzie; Supervisors, Peter Flick, Henry Hartsog.

Summitville Borough.—Burgess, John Sharbaugh; Council, Wm. Linton, John Eger, J. Warner, D. Criste, M. Addlesberger and C. Reigh; School Directors, John Sharbaugh and John Eckley; Assessor, J. Warner; Constable, James Shumate; Auditor, James Sharbaugh; Judge of Election, A. Stewart; Inspectors, A. F. Condon and J. E. Storm.

Wilmore Borough.—Burgess, H. W. Plotner; Council, James Moreland, Dr. Kern, A. F. Seaman, George Ferry, G. F. Rorabaugh; Justice of the Peace, Joseph Miller; Constable, A. H. Culpen; Judge of Election, George Ferry; Inspector, Wm. Berry; School Directors, W. J. Woleslagle, John C. Flick; Auditors, Tobias Asbe, B. McColgan, P. F. Kirby.

Summerhill Township.—Justice of the Peace, Henry Walters; Constable, Isaac W. Plummer; Judge of Election, Henry Coleman; Inspectors, Michael Connolly, Samuel Hess; School Directors, James McDunn, J. H. Dimond; Assessors, Martin P. Pringle; Auditor, Peter Keating; Township Clerk, Christian Schaffer.

Portage Township.—Constable, N. B. Westbrook; Supervisors, John McGough, Henry Allenbaugh; School Directors, John C. Noel, Wm. McKenzie, F. J. Burgoon; Assessor, James Gallagher; Judge of Election, Sylvester McKenzie; Inspectors, Jas. M. Burk, Wm. James; Auditor, Jas. Reil; Township Clerk, Louis Biter.

—HOMICIDE IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—A murder was committed near Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, on Thursday of last week, the particulars of which are furnished by the Huntingdon *News* as follows:

Jacob Isenberg, the murdered man, was employed in Drift No. 2, in the Douglass Ore Bank, Cromwell Township, that county, about four miles from the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad. William Thompson, who is accused of the homicide, was engaged in digging ore in the same mine. While they were at work on Thursday last John and Thomas Thompson, brothers of William, who are employed at the coal mines at Lloydsville, this county, went to the mine and engaged in conversation with Isenberg, when they asked him what the chances were for work at Lloydsville. One of them told him that he could get "an independent starvation," which remark, it seems, offended Isenberg, as soon after the brothers had left the mine, Isenberg went to William Thompson and told him what his brothers had said, remarking that he had asked a civil question and only received an insulting reply. Thompson made a curt answer, when further angry words ensued, which resulted in both clinching and scuffling for some time. Both fell to the ground, with Thompson on top, when Isenberg rolled him over and struck him with his fist. Two workmen interfered and separated them. As Isenberg was about leaving, Thompson picked up a shovel and struck Isenberg upon the head with it, causing two wounds on the forehead, each about three quarters of an inch in length, and a severe wound with the heel of the spade across the left temple. Isenberg walked to his home, about a mile distant, where his wife dressed him what had been the matter. He replied that he would tell her some time again, and shortly after he became unconscious, and died about half-past 10 on Thursday night. An inquest was held, and the testimony of the examining physician revealed that caste of blood had collected under the wounds, causing death.

Thompson was subsequently arrested and lodged in the Huntingdon county jail. He was born in Huntingdon county, England, in 1850, and arrived in this country with his parents in 1865. Last spring he commenced working in the Douglass ore bank. The victim, Jacob Isenberg, was a son of Mr. Joel Isenberg, who resides near Shirleysburg. He was married to a lady named Colgate, and leaves a wife and three children.

—WIDOW VS. SISTER.—We are indebted to the editor of the Lancaster *Examiner and Express*, or more properly speaking, perhaps, his wife, the editress *facetiarum*, for the following clipping from a late issue of that paper in regard, to a case of local interest now being tried before three referees in said city. Miss Maggie Rhey, one of the parties at interest, resides in this place, Hon. Thomas F. Fenlon, her attorney, is also her brother-in-law, and the letters of administration taken out by the widow were probably taken out in Westmoreland county—possibly in Indiana county—but certainly not in Cambria. With these few words of explanation and correction, we append the particulars from the paper above named, as follows:

An important case is now trying in this city before referees and in the following are the matters in dispute: James W. Rhey came to Lancaster some time in April, 1879, and died the fall of the same year, at St. Joseph's Hospital. During his illness he indorsed a certificate of deposit he had in Reed & McGrann's Bank, to his sister, Margaret Rhey, the amount being $10,134.09. After the death of Rhey, his wife, Julia Rhey, who had received letters of administration in Cambria county, appointing her administratrix of her husband's estate, presented the certificate to Reed, McGrann & Co. and got the certificate of deposit to the indorsee, Margaret Rhey, alleging that James Rhey was insane when he made the indorsement in favor of his sister. Thomas F. Fenlon, of Leavenworth, Kansas, represents Margaret Rhey, and J. L. Steinmetz represents Julia Rhey, the administratrix. To avoid the delay of a trial in court, all parties interested agreed to submit the matters in dispute to a board of referees, viz: Messrs. W. Leaman, George Nauman and E. H. Yundt, whose finding shall be final. Considerable testimony has already been taken in reference to the condition of James Rhey's mind, his capacity to do business during the latter part of 1879, etc. What the testimony in rebuttal will be remains to be seen. The referees have already been in session several days, and it will require several more before the testimony will close and the decision given to the world. The suit is attracting some attention.

—FASHION'S FOIBLES.—We learn from the Philadelphia *Times* that some very stylish spring bonnets have just been received at Wanamaker's Grand Depot, in that city. Among them is one with the crown covered with Persian embroidery and the brim veiled with black and gold lace. A scarf of blue and gold Persian silk forms a soft twist in front and is continued for the strings. Shaded gold colored artemesias and forget-me-nots are the flowers used, and a gold nail head is stuck in one side. Another is an effective combination of black lace and jet, with gold and crimson poppies, and yet another a Tuscan straw, trimmed with gold colored satin and artemesias, with a great cluster of the rubber leaves which copy nature so closely, while the flaring brim is faced with olive-green velvet and bound with gold braid. Think of such bonnets as those, ladies, and then tell us, if you please, whether even the thought of them don't "make your mouths water."

—A DUCK OF A COMPOSITION.—A friend in Loretto sends us the following as the production of a little ten-year-old girl, a favorite of his, and requests us to publish, which we do with pleasure. The essay is in the handwriting of the youthful authoress, and that as well as the orthography, with one or two exceptions, is an honor to the little lady, who seems to have a warm side for ducks, and will no doubt in due time transfer her allegiance to a "duck of a bonnet." Be that as it may, we give her production *literatum*, though not *punctuatum*, as follows:

I think I will tell you about my little duck. It is the greatest thing you ever saw. It will come and eat out of my hand and if I don't leave it out of its nest real early it will hollow (holloa) like every thing. It will dabble in the water and run around the whole day long. When it is cold it comes out and gets its feed in the morning and then it goes back to its nest. That is all I have to tell you about my little duck.

THEY do not sit in the garden chair,
And they do not swing on the gate;
But they go in the cozy parlor, where
They sit till its awfully late.
And the old man weeps, but his burning tears
Cannot appease the fates;
It will cost him more for coal, he fears,
Than it did last June for gates.

But the old man has this consolation: Last year, he bought his daughter's shoes here, there, and everywhere; now, he buys them at S. Bluementhal's, 1108 Eleventh avenue, Altoona, and in the operation saves more than enough to pay the difference between the winter coal and the summer gates. Blumenthal has the biggest, best and cheapest assortment of boots, shoes and slippers for men and women, boys and girls—for everybody, in fact—ever seen in Western Pennsylvania.

I.	II.	III.
Whoever heard	Whoever drunk	Whoever heard
A bullsigh?	A ship's ale?	A mill dun?
Whoever saw	Whoever heard	Whoever ate
A horse fly?	A fence rail?	A door jamb?

Give it up, do you? Then, whoever heard of a man in his proper senses going elsewhere than to Simon & Bendheim's, next door to the First National Bank, Altoona, when his object was to buy a superior article of made-up clothing? Never! This firm deal only in goods fabricated from the best material, fashioned in approved styles, warranted as to make and material, and sold at prices so low as to be the wonder of rival clothiers. Give them an order. If unable to call in person, write and procure their price list. It will make you happy even to peruse it.

COMMUNICATION.

OUR LANGUAGE.

Substance of a Series of Lectures delivered to the Students of Rhetoric at St. Francis' College, Loretto, Pa., by one of the Professors.

Mankind communicate their thoughts by Oral or Written Language, and in a less degree by Inarticulate Sounds, and by Gesture. Man possesses many things in common with the brute, in as much as both are animals; but man has a superb distinction from the brute, as he is endowed with the faculty of Reason—the faculty of thinking, judging and drawing conclusions.

The brute has Instinct instead of Reason, and although the sagacity of some brutes nearly approaches reason, yet there is a wide difference between reason and instinct. Reason enables us to conclude safely from given data. We perceive by the senses only, and when the object has passed away from under the senses, the impression or reminiscence of it left behind is called *idea*. From these ideas and their combinations we form judgments and conclusions.

Instinct is that course directed by nature, and the direction of which governs all lower animals. By instinct they care for their young, select the wholesome from the unwholesome food, as well as defend themselves from danger. The senses are common to man and the brute, and so these exterior and material objects produce similar impressions, being impelled by natural instinct only; but as man is endowed with rational and intellectual faculties, he can draw conclusive judgments from these impressions. *Mens.*

Impressions produce a variety of ideas, which in turn produce others, and so on *ad infinitum*.

As it is universally apparent that man is a social animal, we may naturally conclude that he wishes to communicate his sentiments to others. This is observable, too, in brutes, as we find them in many instances uniting in force for defence against a common enemy.

They must make their feelings known to each other. A means of such communication then is absolutely necessary, and in man we find those four mentioned above. We will begin with the lowest:

I. Gesture. This is observable in brutes as well as in man, and as he has other and better means he seldom uses Gesture as a means of communication, unless to enforce what he says. When an individual has no other medium, as is the case with the dumb, he can illustrate his sentiments very well by Gesture.

II. Inarticulate Sounds. These are used by man in his earliest state of existence, as cries and laughter, etc., denoting pain or pleasure. These are used by all other animals, denoting love, joy, hatred, and the like.

These two media then need scarcely be enumerated for man, as he seldom uses any other than Oral or Written Language.

III. Oral or Spoken Language. This is a combination, or assemblage of articulate Sounds which are the pattern of certain ideas and by means of which thoughts may be expressed. It is only used by man.

IV. Written Language. This is a combination of characters or letters which arbitrarily represent sounds which convey ideas to the mind through the eye.

Oral Language is a Divine institution, infused by God to our first parents, as we gather from Holy Writ. Some would-be philologists of the present day pretend to prove that language is a human invention, made out of necessity and developed as exigency required. Let this assertion be taken for what it is worth. We who believ

A CHAPTER ON COFFEE.

Perhaps the most important individual of the *Cinchona* tribe is the coffee plant. Coffee is the produce of an evergreen shrub, a native of Abyssinia and Arabia. The fruit is a berry about the size of a cherry, covered with a pulp sweet in taste and not very thick. Inside this pulp are two seeds, separated from each other by a parchment-like membrane. These seeds are the well known coffee. The coffee-seed has been frequently analyzed; chemists have found in it several oily gums and albuminous matters, but the valuable principle is crystalline, and denominated *caffeine*. Every person knows that coffee is rendered fit for culinary purposes by the process of roasting, but the precise agency of this roasting process is not understood.

It is supposed that it was only in the fifteenth century that coffee was transported from Abssinia to Arabia Felix. But if Arabia be not the native land of coffee, it is at least its most prosperous adopted home. Nowhere does the plant flourish better, nowhere is the resulting coffee so delicious in flavor, especially that raised in the country of Yemen, in the environs of Mocha. The Orientals, it is well known, first introduced the use of coffee into Europe; but when they, the Orientals, first become acquainted with the beverage is still uncertain. An Arabian author of the fifteenth century, named Shehabeddin, states that the Mufti of Aden, in the ninth century, was the first who used coffee as a beverage: but it is certain that at this period the use of the infusion was known in Persia. According to vulgar tradition, the discovery of coffee is due to the mollah Chadelly, whose memory is held in reverence by all true Mussulmans. This pious man, afflicted with sorrow at the thought that he could not keep awake for the performance of his nocturnal devotions, besought Mohammed to indicate some means by which sleep might be chased away. Mohammed, touched with pity, as well he might, seeing that his own honor was concerned, so brought matters about that a herdsman came to acquaint mollah Chadelly of the curious fact that his (the herdsman's) goats could not go to sleep after they had partaken of coffee berries, but kept frisking about all night long. The mollah, taking the hint, at once prepared a good strong dose of coffee. He drank it, and was delighted beyond measure at the result. Not a wink of sleep did he get; delicious sensations crowded on his brain; and his midnight devotions were so fervent that he at once communicated the precious secret to some dervises, who, imitating his example, beleaguered the prophet, now in the seventh heaven of bliss, with unceasing prayers.

According to another tale, the discovery was made by the prior of a convent of Maronites, who, on receiving the report of a camel-driver to the effect that his beasts could get no sleep after having browsed on the coffee plant, at once bethought himself what a good thing coffee would be for his monks, who, like the mollah Chadelly, appear to have been torpid, sleepy fellows, and had acquired the disreputable habit—not quite obsolete now—of going to sleep in church. The practice, we are told, was quite successful.

But coffee, like many other good things, had its enemies, and strange to say, the very Mohammedan priests who were amongst the first to patronize it became its most rancorous foes. The fact was this. So generally was coffee approved of by the Arabian populace, that people, instead of going to the mosque, spent their days in coffee-shops; and, as there does not appear to have been any act of parliament to enforce the closing of coffee-houses during church—or rather mosque—hours, the priests had an audience of empty benches. Forthwith the mollahs anathematized the seductive berry and those who used it. Coffee, they said, was as bad as wine and spirituous liquors, if not worse. Its employment was interdicted throughout every part of the Turkish empire. Religious anathemas, however, being insufficient to check the growing evil, at length an appeal was made to physical force. "In the year of the Hegira, 945" (A. D. 1538), says an Arabian historian, "whilst large numbers were assembled in the month of Rhamadan, employed in drinking coffee, the captain of the guard surprised them, hunted them ignominiously from the shops, locked them up all night in the pasha's house, and the next morning administered to each individual by way of a salutary admonition, seventeen stripes."

Persecution, as usual, accomplished a result the very opposite to that intended. Coffee speedily became universally popular. In the first half of the seventeenth century there numbered in Cairo no less than two thousand coffee-shops. At the present time coffee is amongst Eastern Mussulmans one of the first necessaries of life. When a Turk adds a new wife to his associated beauties, he formally contracts with her friends that she is always to have plenty of coffee. If certain modern accounts, however, are to be trusted, Turkish ladies have got into the habit of drinking brandy. According to Mohammed, they have no souls to lose; hence they may drink spirituous liquors with impunity.

Before the seventeenth century coffee was scarcely known in France, even by name. At length certain travelers returning from the East brought a little coffee with them for their own private use. In the year 1647, Thevenot invited some friends to a party, and gave them coffee to drink; but he had been preceded by a Levantine, who, three years before, established at Paris a coffee shop; his speculation, however, did not succeed. It was in the *beau monde* that coffee first became popularized. The Turkish ambassador at the French Court, Soliman Aga, was in the habit of offering coffee, after the manner of his country, to those who attended his levees. The ladies of the French Court no sooner heard of this custom than they expressed their desire of tasting the seductive liquor; whereupon the Turk, being a polite man, as all Turks are, invited the ladies to his house, and gave them coffee to their hearts' content. Madam de Savigne was opposed to this fashion; she did not approve of coffee; said it was only a short-lived taste; that it would pass away and be forgotten, like Racine. Well, the lady was right, after all, though not after the fashion she intended; coffee has passed away and been forgotten, "like Racine!" About the same time it was that coffee first came into favor at Vienna. The Turks, driven from before the walls of that city by Sobieski, left their camp in the hands of the conquerer. In this camp there was abundance of coffee and a retinue of slaves whose office it was to prepare it. Coffee had already been introduced amongst the Londoners in the following manner. An English merchant named Edwards, returning from Smyrna, brought with him a Greek servant, Pasquet by name, who opened a coffee-shop in Newman's Court, Cornhill, in 1652. Other coffee-shops speedily arose; but Cromwell, then in power, set himself against them, and closed them, fearing lest they might injure the taverns. Another account says that the first coffee-shop in England was opened by a Jew named Jacobs, at Oxford, in 1650.

All the supplies of coffee imported for a long time into Europe were obtained from Arabia. It was brought by the way of Alexandria and the Levant; but the pashas of Egypt and Syria imposed enormous taxes upon it. Europeans then began to obtain it by the channel of the Red Sea. Holland took the lead in this commerce; next followed France, and, lastly, England. In 1699, the Dutch, under the direction of Van Horne, first president of the Dutch East-Indian colonies, having procured certain coffee plants, sent them to Batavia, where they flourished well. The French next introduced coffee into Martinique; and the English, following their example, planted the coffee shrub in many of their tropical colonies.

In the United States coffee is consumed to the amount of about sixteen million dollars annually, and is constantly increasing, not in strength, but in importation.—*Ballou's Monthly.*

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It is the best **Blood Purifier**, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.

It cures **Scrofulous** and other **Skin Eruptions** and Diseases, including **Cancers, Ulcers,** and other **Sores.**

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Quickly gives **Rest** and **Sleep** to the suffering, cures **Headache** and **Neuralgia,** prevents **Epileptic Fits,** and relieves **Nervous Prostration** brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.

Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.

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Pronounced by all to be the most PLEASANT and EFFICACIOUS remedy NOW in use for the CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. OVER A MILLION BOTTLES SOLD WITHIN THE LAST FEW YEARS. It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that CANNOT be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

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October 24, 1879.-1y.

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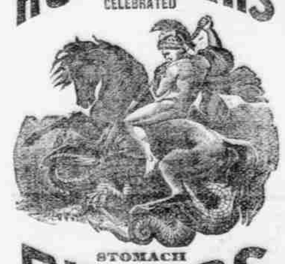

Do you feel that any one of your organs—your stomach, liver, bowels, or nervous system, falters in its work? If so, rejoice! the danger is the most powerful, yet harmless, of invigorants. Remember that debility is the "Beginning of the End"—that the ultimate of all weakness is universal paralysis of the system, and that such paralysis is the immediate precursor of Death.

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$1000 REWARD Every case of Bleeding, Blind, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that Dr. Bähn's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Gives immediate relief. Any druggist can supply it. Cures cases of long standing in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 2 days. Dr. Bähn's Pile Remedy. Price, $1. Sent by mail by J. P. Miller, M. D., Reading, Pa. Sold by all druggists. ☞ Ask for Bähn's Pile Remedy. CAUTION.

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Office and residence on Fourteenth street, near Eleventh avenue, where night calls can be made. Office hours from 8 to 10, A. M., and from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8, P. M. Special attention paid to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, as well as to Surgical Operations of every description. [4-19.-tf.]

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THIS standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M. D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

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Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

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PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

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NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

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IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY? BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.

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All we ask is a trial of this Remedy, after which its Medicine speaks for itself.

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It was first used in Milow, Germany, by Dr. August Guenther, in his private practice, and with such success that on his death he left the secret as a legacy to his brother, Andreas Guenther, who in turn gave the same to his son, William Guenther, (one of the present proprietors,) on condition that the same should not be used except as charity, until after his death, which occurred in 1874. Since that time Wm. Guenther has been giving the world the benefit of his truly wonderful secret for the cure of

CONSUMPTION, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh of Chronic, and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Do not trifle with your Life! Have you weak Lungs? Use Guenthers Lung Healer. Do you spit Blood? Guenther's Lung Healer stops that. Have you a Cough? Use Guenthers Lung Healer.

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(A Medicine, not a Drink,) CONTAINING HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION, AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD. Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them. Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.

THE HOP PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. Ask druggist.

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FITS CURED Promptly and Permanently. I send a bottle of my celebrated remedy, with a valuable treatise on this disease, free to all sufferers who send me their P. O. and Express address. Dr. H. G. ROOT, No. 183 Pearl St., New York.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [6-27,'78.]

WATCHING ONE'S BLOOD.

AN INGENIOUS METHOD BY WHICH THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD CAN BE OBSERVED.

An ingenious method has just been devised for actually observing the circulation of the blood in man. Hitherto, except in the case of Purkinje's experiment, in which an observer can see the circulation in his own retinal blood vessels, the evidence of circulation in the human subject has been entirely circumstantial, derived from the facts of structure of the circulatory organs, and from the manner in which the blood flows from severed arteries and veins; but by means of a simple arrangement invented by Dr. C. Huter, of Greifswald, it is now possible to witness the actual flow of blood in the blood vessels of another person, and that with sufficient accuracy to detect any abnormality in the circulation, and so to obtain invaluable assistance in the diagnosis of disease.

In Dr. Huter's arrangement the patient's head is fixed in a frame, something like that used by photographers, on which is a contrivance for supporting a microscope and a lamp. The lower lip is drawn out and fixed, by means of clips, on the stage of the microscope, with inner surface upward; a strong light is thrown upon this surface by a condenser, and the microscope, provided with a low power objective, is brought to bear upon the delicate network of vessels, which can be seen in the position indicated even with the naked eye.

The appearance presented is, at first, as if the vessels were filled with red injection; but by focusing a small superficial vessel, the observer is soon able to distinguish the movement of the blood stream, rendered evident by the speck-like red corpuscles, the flow of which, in the corkscrew-like capillaries, is said by Huter to be especially beautiful.—The colorless corpuscles, are distinguishable white specks, occurring now and again in the course of the red stream. Besides the phenomena of the circulation, the cells of the pavement-epithelium lining the lip, and their nuclei, can readily be distinguished, as well as the apertures of the mucous glands.

Besides the normal circulation, various pathological conditions can be observed. By a pressure quite insufficient to cause pain, the phenomena of blood stagnation—the stoppage of the flow, and the gradual change in the color of the blood from bright red to purple—are seen. A momentary stoppage is also produced by touching the lips with ice, a more enduring stasis by certain re-agents, such as glycerine or ammonia.

Huter states that he has already proved the great use of "Cheiloangloscopy," as he calls the new process, in his medical practice. The variations in the blood flow and in the diameter of the vessels, the crowding together of the red corpuscles, occurring in certain diseases, all these may be observed readily and exactly. It will, indeed, be at once obvious how great is the importance of a method like this, by which an actual observation is made possible, especially when it is borne in mind that even the rough and ready method of feeling the pulse affords a valuable indication of the state of health.—*Nineteenth Century.*

COURTING IN CHINA.—At Shewe, an intelligent Chinese merchant, doing business in Boston, was recently interviewed, and gave to the reporter the following account of the way marriages are brought about in China: "There is no such thing as courting among young people in China. The bride and bridegroom never see each other until they are about to become man and wife.—Their courting is all done by their parents. Let us suppose that you have a son and I a daughter of marriageable age, and we are friends. You tell me you want to get your son married, and ask if I am willing to give my daughter to him. I say yes. I have seen your son and like him, but you have not seen my daughter. But you hire a female broker to go and inspect my daughter, which she does for a consideration.—Indeed, this is a regular business, and many make a good living out of it. She visits my house, sees and talks with my daughter, finds that her feet are so small that she can hardly walk—that absurd custom of deforming the feet is still very prevalent in China—and returns and makes a most flattering report.—Then you and I come together, and I give you a written paper embodying my consent to the union, while you, in like manner, signify your approval, and give a paper signed by you, and the engagement is completed. You can cause a great number of sweet cakes to be sent to my daughter from your son, and these are given around to our friends as an announcement of the betrothal of our daughter. The marriage itself may not take place for a month, six months or a year after the engagement according to agreement. There is no religious ceremony of marriage in China. A friend of the bridegroom's family—usually a man of respectability and position—is chosen, who reads the marriage ceremony from a book, which binds the couple, who, before that time, had been strangers to one another, to live together during life."

"Are there not frequent instances of unhappy marriages in this way?"

"No, indeed. On the contrary, such marriages are nearly always happy.—The young couple soon learn to love one another, and live in harmony together."

"Do men give dowers to their daughters in marriage?"

"Quite often; but if a parent dies without giving anything to his daughters, his property all goes to his sons. The daughters get nothing. The father of the newly-wedded young man furnishes his house, though if he is poor, the father of the bride does so secretly, so as not to expose his poverty. The bride, however, is expected to furnish her bed-room and bedding."

A WONDERFUL FISH STORY.—A correspondent of the *Forest and Stream* tells the following remarkable story.—The scene is laid in Long Island, where, on the shores of a pond, the correspondent was watching the play of swallows as they skimmed just over the surface of the water shortly before sunset. "About a hundred yards out was a bed of lily pads; and as the swallows skipped it, occasionally a good sized ripple could be seen, and sometimes a break from the edges indicating a fish there. This fastened my attention to the particular place. I had often seen eats play with swallows, swooping at them, but the idea of fish doing the same was something new to me. Presently I saw a clean breach, and a fine large pickerel showed his whole size and got a swallow, too, as he disappeared beneath the water. This I saw repeated several times, and I called the attention of my companion to this novel sight. While we were watching we saw two large fish break at the same swallow, the fish coming from opposite directions, and each head on to each. Both missed the swallow, but singular to relate, only one fish was seen to fall into the water, and neither was seen to pass the other. My companion and myself looked with wonder. There was a great commotion in the water with a continuous spattering, and a boat being handy we jumped in and rowed to the spot, and picked up the largest pond pickerel I ever saw. When we had him in the boat the mystery was solved; the smaller of the fish had, in his eagerness for the swallow, jumped clear down the larger one's throat, and only the tail, to the extent of about an inch, showed. The large fish was completely rent asunder and killed by the catastrophe. Both together weighed 22 pounds."

Mechanical Training for Boys.

What to do with the boys who are coming up has always been, and always will be, a standing puzzle to right-thinking parents. To let a boy grow up without any effort to find out what his turn of mind is, or what he is best fitted for, is to plunge his frail little bark into the turbid waters of life without sail, rudder or compass, and, except in rare instances, to defeat or mar the world voyage. Many a man is a mere fife-long human machine, who might have been an originator or director of machines, or have taken rank in some other and more congenial field of effort, if the guidance that only parents can give had not been withheld in the boyish days, when there is still something to be gained from circumstances, and when guidance may be counted upon to affect the future.

Many a man is a poor mechanic who might have excelled in some other direction, and many a good mechanic has been lost to himself and to the world from lack of early introduction into mechanical channels.

The parent who prefers to leave a boy's whole choice of a career to the boy himself, forgets that the boy can usually only judge in a blind, indistinctive way, and utterly without knowledge of the power of *heredity* in making a correct choice. The parent whose life has been spoiled by lack of direction, or by wrong direction, and who, as every such person always does come to feel in time (when it is too late to alter anything) against his son, if the boy slavishly follows certain channels because they are family channels.

Nor is any parent without means of observation regarding his boy's tastes, and abilities, if he so wishes. The four-year-old boy who spends hours flat upon his stomach, engaged in regulating the stovepipe damper or dissecting the family clock, and trying to find out how and why they work thus and so, may usually be set down as a mechanic in embryo. The boy who developes such tastes, with the addition of a free hand with pencil or charcoal, and illustrates the subject with profuse drawings upon the front door or side gate, may usually be regarded as a future draughtsman or designer. And there is hope that the boy who adds reading tastes and mathematical tendencies to all this (especially if, instead of taking mud baths or worrying the cat, as a standing diversion, he puts in part of his spare hours in whittling out mechanical contrivances and putting them together) may, some day, develop into a constructor or inventor who will benefit the world by simply living in it.

SAW DUST UTILIZER.—A late issue of the *Scientific American* contains an article on the utilization of saw dust that may prove valuable to our readers. The writer says:

It is here (Abbeville, La.,) a well known fact that sawdust, by itself alone, has been successfully used for producing potatoes. For this purpose it is only necessary to lay on the open ground, in rows of two to three feet apart, the potatoes that are to be planted, and cover the same with a bed of sawdust (say) from six to twelve inches thick. If the season is in the least favorable it will be astonishing how this method of culture will prove satisfactory. Another method, which I think preferable, is to prepare the soil by plowing and pulverizing two open furrows two or three feet apart, to put in said furrows a four inch layer of saw dust, on this lay the potatoes that are to be planted, covering them with another layer of saw dust, and over this a layer of the soil.

Saw dust can be used with advantage about fruit trees. Mixed with the soil it enriches the latter, and placed on its surface it maintains moisture and prevents the growth of many troublesome weeds. In vegetable gardens it does also very well, especially around cabbage plants.

Saw dust will rot as soon as any other vegetable matter, according to the species of wood from which it originates. Mixed with the soil it keeps the latter more mellow. An application of saw dust, say of three cart loads to the acre, during four years, over the poorest land, and plowing, and cultivating some each year, will render it the most fertile.

USES OF COAL TAR.—Colonel Curtis, in the *Rural New Yorker*, has the following in regard to the merits of gas coal tar: "This is our sovereign remedy for all cuts and wounds, and is the best cure for all kinds of sores. It is the cheapest and most efficacious application which any one can use. If applied to a fresh wound, however severe, it will prevent the growth of proud flesh, and promote healthy granulation. It coats over a cut flesh wound with an adhesive covering which keeps out the air and prevents smarting or pain. It will keep the flies away, and is self-adhesive.—The best way is to buy it by the barrel. It is a durable paint for tools, fences, a bay rigging, a farm wagon, or anything exposed to the weather. Wood will last a great deal longer when painted with it. It should always, when used as a paint, be put on hot. It is a durable and preserving paint for an iron fence. A barrel of it should not cost more than $1.50.

DIPHTHERIA is said to have extended from Egypt to Asia Minor about 1,500 years ago, having existed in the former country 500 years previously; Spain, Italy and Sicily were visited by it. In A. D. 334 it appeared in Rome, extended to Holland as an epidemic in 1837, France as early as 1818, and so up to 1857 was dangerous, and showed itself in England, Canada and the United States in 1856. The German Empress offers a large prize for the best essay on the essence of the disease and mode of treatment.

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☞ Thanking my many customers for the kind and liberal patronage heretofore conferred upon me, and soliciting a continuance and increase of the same in the future, I remain

Yours, Respectfully, CHARLES SIMON,

[1-9,'80.-tf.] Corner Eleventh Avenue and Thirteenth Street, Altoona, Pa.

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How to Get Rid of Rats in Mills and Granaries.

Millers are well aware of the terrible annoyance occasioned by rats in the mill and warehouse, and may find a useful hint in the following, which was presented to a French industrial society by M. Benner, The *Americus Mill*, translates:

"Every one understands the ravages caused by rats in warehouses, storehouses, granaries, and the like. The amount of damage inflicted by these gnawers is appreciated by those engaged in pursuing the establishments of which suffer periodical invasions by the rodents. The annual depredations cost millions of money. To destroy these animals, a host of all kinds have been employed and poisons of every description of undoubted deadly power. But the instinct of self-preservation in these unwelcome guests renders them inefficacious, and often injures domestic animals. Lately, one of my friends related to me the following, which took place in a large mill belonging to his father. There the rats lived in a happy quiet, for the reason that the proprietor of the establishment had discovered by experience that each time he attempted to destroy them by traps or poisons, no longer contenting themselves with a diet of grain and flour, they became aggressive, and appeared to take vengeance by gnawing into the bags and sacks in the course of a single night.

"Like every industry which uses a water course mine had suffered particularly from the periodical ingress of rats, which at the approach of the rigorous season, took up their winter quarters in the warmest parts of the establishment. At this time they quit their burrows on the banks of the stream and invade the premises, gradually working up from the basement to the loft. For years I tried every means to accomplish their destruction, but to no purpose. One day when the work of repairing a wall of masonry, which supported the engine, called me below, I saw that the limestone upon which the plaster of the cylinder rested had been gnawed down to the cement. This warm and dark passage had served as a retreat for the rats who raided the establishment. The idea struck me to suffocate them in their den. I took some sweet chloride of lime, which I passed into each opening, and when all the rat holes were covered with paste, I sprinkled over a small quantity of oxalic acid. The person